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THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Trial of the Insurgents.

The Case of Brown Commenced.

THE FORBES REVELATIONS.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Oct. 27.

The storm and interruption of telegraphic operations, prevented us from getting the latter portion of the report through yesterday. We resume the record of proceedings at the point where it was thus interrupted.

The jailer was ordered to bring BROWN into Court. He found him in bed, from which he declared himself unable to rise. He was accordingly brought into Court on a cot. The prisoner laid most of the time with his eyes closed, and the counterpane drawn up close to his chin. He is evidently not much injured, but is determined to resist the pushing of his trial by all the means in his power. The jury were then called and sworn. The jurors were questioned as to having formed or expressed any opinion that would prevent their deciding the case impartially on the merits of the testimony. The Court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry during the insurrection, and saw the prisoners perpetrating the acts for which they are to be tried. They were all from distant parts of the country, mostly farmers, some of them owning a few slaves, and others none. The examination was continued until twenty-four were decided by the Court and counsel to be competent jurors. Out of these twenty-four the counsel for the prisoner has a right to strike off eight, and then twelve are drawn by ballot out of the remaining sixteen. The following were the questions put to the jurors:

Were you at Harper's Ferry on Monday or Tuesday?

How long did you remain there?

Did you witness any of the proceedings for which this party is to be tried?

Did you form or express any opinion from what you saw there with regard to the guilt or innocence of those people?

Would that opinion disqualify you from giving these men a fair trial?

Did you hear any of the evidence in this case before the Examining Court?

What was your opinion based on?

Was it a decided one, or was it one which would yield to evidence, if the evidence was different from what you supposed?

Are you sure that you can try this case impartially, from the evidence alone, without reference to anything you have heard or seen of this transaction?

Have you any conscientious scruples against convicting a party of an offence to which the law assigns the punishment of death, merely because that is the penalty assigned?

The following were finally fixed upon as the twelve jurors:

Richard Timberlake,	Jacob Miller,
Joseph Allyers,	Thomas Osborne,
Thomas Watson, Jr.,	George W. Boyer,
Isaac Dust,	John C. Wiltshire,
John C. McClure,	George W. Tapp,
William Rightodale,	William A. Martin.

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the Judge charged them not to converse upon the case, nor to permit others to converse with them. They were dismissed at 5 o'clock, and the prisoner was then carried over to the jail on his cot, and the Court adjourned till morning.

JOHN COPELAND, the mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to United States Marshal MARTIN, of Virginia, and JOHNSON, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the names of the parties at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky at about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have not been heretofore mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Gov. WISE.

I was shown to-day by Mr. JOHNSON, Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, a large number of important letters implicating GERRIT SMITH and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other points in Ohio. Among these letters is also the following:

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 30, 1859.

Mr. J. H. KAGI—Sir: Yours is received and we inclose our check for $41, for seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. Yours, &c.,

HORACE GREELEY & CO.

KAGI, it will be remembered, was one of the killed. There is also a letter from Capt. BROWN to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, detailing a visit to GERRIT SMITH at Peterboro'. It says that SMITH gave him $180; that he also, at his house, received a note that he considered good for $200 more; and that SMITH had written to his friends at the East, saying that $2,000 must be raised for BROWN, of which he himself would agree to furnish one-fifth. There is also notice of a draft from the cashier of the New-York State Bank for $100, sent him by direction of GERRIT SMITH. This is dated "Albany, Aug. 29, 1859."

Marshal JOHNSON desired to furnish me this mass of correspondence, but Mr. HUNTER, by direction of Gov. WISE, objects to its publication at present. It contains a list of officers of the Provisional Government and a list of contributors to the project. Marshal JOHNSON left for Cleveland this evening, taking copies with him, and you may look for it in that direction.

The examination made here to-day by the United States Marshal settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing; that many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf; and that when the facts are made public, an unparalleled sensation may be expected.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 27.

BROWN was brought in walking, and laid down on his cot at full length within the bar. He looked considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes.

Senator MASON was present.

Messrs. HARDING and HUNTER again appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. BOTTS and GREEN for the prisoner.

Mr. BOTTS read the following dispatch, which was received this morning:

AKRON, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

To C. J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts:

JOHN BROWN, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family, have resided in this county many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. His mother's sister died with it, and a daughter of that sister has been two years in the lunatic asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the lunatic asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial if desired. A. H. LEWIS.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, telegraphic operator at the Akron office, adds to the above dispatch that A. H. LEWIS is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit credit.

Mr. BOTTS said, that on receiving the above dispatch he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. GREEN, and read it to BROWN, and is desired by the latter to say that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been repeated instances of it. He adds that his first wife showed symptoms of it, which were also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statements in the dispatch he knows to be correct, and of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the lunatic asylum, but he does believe that a daughter of that sister has been two years in the asylum. He also believes that a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in an asylum, but he is not apprised of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and in close confinement. BROWN also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in the plea of insanity, and if he has been at all insane he is totally unconscious of it. Yet he adds that those who are most insane generally suppose they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself he disdains to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of the kind. This movement is made totally without his approbation or concurrence, and was unknown to him till the receipt of the dispatch above.

BROWN then raised himself up in bed, and said "I will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. GREEN, insane prisoners, so far as my experience goes, have but little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane of course I should think I know more than all the rest of the world. But I do not think so. I am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempts to interfere in my behalf on that score."

Mr. BOTTS stated that he was further instructed by Mr. BROWN to say that, rejecting this plea entirely and seeking no delay for that reason, he does repeat to the Court his request made yesterday, that time be given for the foreign counsel to arrive that he has now reason to expect. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed "DAN. TILDEN," dated 26th October, asking BROWN whether it would be of use for counsel to leave last night. To this dispatch answer was returned that the Jury would be sworn this morning, and that BROWN desired the counsel to come at once.

(The telegraphic operator here states that this dispatch would be sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by reporters, and he had learned this morning that it was sent before the storm of last night interrupted communication, and that counsel might reach here by 12 or 1 o'clock to-night.)

The course taken by BROWN this morning makes it evident that he sought no postponement for the mere purpose of delay, as he rejects the plea of insanity. Still, in his opinion, he could have a fairer trial if the defence were conducted by his own counsel than if he were defended by the counsel at present here.

Mr. HUNTER observed that the prisoners' counsel having renewed the motion of yesterday for delay for a specific period, indicated and based upon information received in the form of the telegraph, the question now was whether there was sufficient grounds in this additional information to change the decision announced by the Court yesterday on the same motion. If the Court did not at once deem this circumstance wholly insufficient, before the decision was made the counsel for the Commonwealth deemed it his duty to call attention to two or three matters connected with the affair. Though desirous to avoid forestalling the trial of this case, in regard to the present prisoner at the bar, they were prepared to prove that he had made open, repeated, and constant acknowledgment of everything charged against him. He had gloried in it, and we have but an exhibition of the same spirit, and the same purpose in what he announced, that he would permit no defence of insanity to be put in. What does he mean by wishing delay for the purpose of having a fair trial? In a proper sense, and in the only sense in which it can be regarded by the Court, it is a fair trial according to the laws of Virginia, and the safeguards against wronging the prisoner which these laws throw around him. If the prisoner's idea of a fair trial is to have it so shaped as to produce a fairness in his conception outside of what the laws recognize, it becomes the duty of the counsel for the Commonwealth and, as he apprehended, of the Court, to resist any attempt of that kind. Considering the surrounding circumstances, to which it was unnecessary to particularly advert, there could be no right to claim delay, except so far as the prisoner could show, in a reliable form, that such delay was necessary to do justice in his particular case according to the laws and policy of the State of Virginia. In regard to the telegram read, we know not who this Mr. LEWIS is. We know not whether he is to come here as counsel for the prisoner, or whether he wants to head a band of desperadoes. We have a right to believe the latter as well as the former. There had been time enough since the letter for Northern counsel was mailed, last Saturday, for it to reach him, and for him to arrive here ere this, if he had designed coming. It was fairly inferable that he did not intend to come, and the telegraph did not say he would come. But might it not be an attempt to gain time, and learn the latest day when a rescue could be attempted? Whilst commending the earnestness and zeal of the prisoner's counsel, he must ask the Court to reject the motion, and proceed with the trial at once.

Mr. HARDING would be reluctant to withhold from a prisoner charged with a crime of the greatest enormity, as in the present case, anything calculated to afford him the amplest opportunity of justice; but he had able and intelligent counsel assigned him, who would see that he was fairly and impartially tried; and he, therefore, fully concurred with the remarks of his colleague, in opposing the motion. He referred, also, to the fact that BROWN pretended, yesterday afternoon, that he was unable to walk, and was brought into court on a bed, yet he walked back to jail after the close of the trial without difficulty. He thought those were pretences for delay which the Court should overrule.

Mr. GREEN remarked that one day's delay would be sufficient to ascertain whether the expected counsel would come or not, and no prejudice could result to the Commonwealth from a small delay of that character. In reference to the new matter brought to the consideration of the Court, he did not believe the prisoner had made any acknowledgment upon which he could be convicted. All the acknowledgments, so far as he knew their character, referred to the treason, and those confessions, according to our law, are insufficient to convict a party who may have acknowledged the fact in the plainest manner to one hundred witnesses—for if that is all the evidence upon which the Commonwealth relies, the prisoner cannot be convicted, because our code provides that such confession shall be made in open Court, and the prisoner has denied it open Court by putting in a plea of not guilty. As to sufficient time having elapsed for counsel to reach here, it was a reasonable supposition that the persons to whom BROWN wrote were absent, and did not immediately receive the letter. The Commonwealth Attorney does not know who TILDEN is, but he is an ex-member of Congress, and said to be a man of respectability. As to what is called BROWN'S sham sickness of yesterday, it should be remembered that it was not then, nor is it now, made the ground of application for delay. He did not think this trial should be hurried through for the reason that a rescue might be apprehended, for such fears were idle.

The Court stated that it must see in this case, as in any other, that a proper cause for a delay was made out before granting such an application. In the present case it could not see that this telegram gave any assurance that the additional counsel intended to come. The prisoner is now defended by counsel who will take care that no improper evidence is adduced against him, and that all proper evidence in his behalf shall be presented. It could not see that a proper cause for delay was made out. The expected counsel might arrive before the case was closed, and could then see all the testimony which had been taken, and thus the prisoner might have the benefit of their advice, although the case now proceeds. As to the matter of insanity, it was not presented in a reliable form; instead of mere statements we should have affidavits, or something of that character. It thought, therefore, that the jury should be sworn and the trial proceed.

ARRAIGNMENT OF BROWN.

The jury having been sworn to fairly and impartially try the prisoner, the Court directed that the prisoner might forego the form of standing while arraigned, if he desired it.

Mr BOTTS put the inquiry to the prisoner, and he continued to lie prostrate in his cot while the long indictment, filling seven pages, with its three counts for Insurrection, Treason and Murder, was read:

Mr. Harding addressed the jury. He presented the facts of the case, detailing the scenes at the armory the killing of the bridge-keeper, and the subsequent killing of the citizens named in the indictment; the seizure of Lewis Washington and Mr. Allstadt, with their slaves; the forming of a Government within the limits of the Commonwealth; the holding of the citizens as prisoners of war, and the subsequent capture. He read the law on treason, levying war against the State, giving comfort to its enemies, or establishing any other government within its limits, punishable with death; the law against advising with a slave to produce insurrection, punishable with death; and the law on the murder of citizens, punishable with death. All these charges would be distinctly proved beyond the possibility of a doubt on the mind of the jury. He would show that the prisoners' whole object was to rob our citizens of their slaves, and carry them off by violence, and, he was happy to say, against the wills of the slaves; all of them having escaped and rushed back to their masters at the first opportunity. He concluded by urging the jury to cast aside all prejudices, and give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, and not to allow their hatred of Abolitionists to influence them against those who have raised the black flag on the soil of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Green, on the part of the prisoner, after giving the law applicable to the case, said that the jury must bear in mind that they are judges of the law and the fact, and that if they have any doubt as to law, or the fact of the guilt of this prisoner, they are to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. On the first charge, of treason, as a specific act of treason must be proved, it must be proved that he attempted to establish a separate and distinct Government, and it must also be proved what was purposed of treasonable acts before you can convict him on those charges. If it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove treason, the law distinctly says, "No convictions can be made on confessions unless made in open Court." There must be sufficient evidence to prove the charge, independent of any confessions out of the Court, and it requires two distinct witnesses to prove each and every act of treason.

In regard to the second charge, namely, that of conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection, the jury must be satisfied that such conspiracy was done within the State of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court. If it was done in Maryland this Court could not punish the act as if it was done within the limits of the Armory at Harper's Ferry. It was not done within the limits of this State, the Government of the United States holding exclusive jurisdiction within the said grounds. Attorney-General CUSHING had decided this point with regard to the Armory grounds at Harper's Ferry, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that persons residing within the limits of the Armory cannot even be taxed by Virginia, and that crimes committed within said limits are punishable by the Federal Courts. Although the jury may doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoners the benefit of that doubt upon the trial. Over murder, if committed within the limits of the Armory, this Court has no jurisdiction, and in the case of Mr. Beckham, if he was killed on the railroad bridge, it was committed within the State of Maryland, which State claims jurisdiction up to the Armory grounds. Although he may be guilty of murder, it must be proven that it was deliberate and premeditated murder to make it a capital offence; if otherwise, the killing was murder in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment. If you have any doubt on the points you must give that doubt to the prisoners. He was satisfied the jury will not allow any outside excitement to affect them, and that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially.

Mr. Botts impressively addressed the jury. The case was an unusual one, and the crime charged in many respects unknown. The jury trial called for calm, unimpassioned deliberation, and not the seizure upon loose statements for a conviction. The jury must be above all prejudices and influences, and deliberate calmly, and free of all resentment, bearing in mind that the mission of the law is not to wreak vengeance, and that the majesty of the law is best maintained when Judges, counsel and jury rise above these influences. The burden of proof is on the Commonwealth, and if she fails to substantiate her charges, you are bound to do your duty impartially, and find your verdict on the law and testimony that the Commonwealth may be able to present to you. He then proceeded to go over the same grounds taken by Mr. Green on each of the three points of the indictment, treason, insurrection and murder. It is no difference how much a jury may be convinced in their own minds of the guilt of the prisoner; it is essential that they must have proof of positive guilt in a case like this, involving both life and liberty.

Mr. Botts, in reviewing the law bearing on the case, evinced a determination to avail himself of every advantage that the law allows, and to do his duty to the prisoner earnestly and faithfully. It was due to the prisoner to state that he believed himself to be actuated by the highest and noblest feelings that ever coursed through a human breast, and that his instructions were to destroy neither property nor life. They would prove by those gentlemen who were prisoners that they were treated with respect, and that they were kept in positions of safety, and that no violence was offered to them. These facts must be taken into consideration and have their due weight with the jury.

Mr. Hunter followed, stating his purpose to avoid anything by way of argument or explanation not immediately connected with the particular issue to be tried, and to march straightforward to the attainment, so far as may be in our power, of the ends of justice, by either convicting or acquitting the prisoner at the bar. With a single preliminary remark explanatory of his position here as assistant, a position which had been assigned to him by the Governor of the Commonwealth, as well as his Honor the Judge, he passed at once to a review of what was the law in reference to the case, and what he expected to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury.

First—As to high treason. This was probably the first case of high treason, or treason against the State that had ever been tried here by our State Courts, and he fervently hoped it would be the last that would ever occur; and probably in some degree not only upon our decision, but upon our prompt decision of this case will that result depend.

He thought his friends on the other side were totally mistaken in their view that the law as it now stands on the statute-book in reference to overt acts was, either in language or substantially, that contained in the Constitution of the United States. On the contrary, the phraseology had been varied from that of the Constitution, and, as he conceived, for a plain and palpable purpose. All the powers vested in the Federal Government were given with great jealousy. This was an historical fact perfectly familiar, and consequently, while treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies and giving them aid and comfort, there is no provision that no person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses of some overt act or confession in open court. Yet the State law is more full, and includes within its definition of treason the establishing, without the authority of the Legislature, any Government within its limits separate from the existing Government, or the holding or executing of such Government of any office; professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or resisting the execution of laws under the color of its authority; and it goes on to declare that such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in Court, shall be punished with death. Any one of these acts constitutes treason against this Commonwealth, and he believed that the prisoner had been guilty of each and all these acts, which would be proved in the clearest manner, not by two, but by a dozen witnesses, unless limited by the act of time. The prisoner had attempted to break down the existing Government of the Commonwealth, and establish on its ruins a new Government; he had usurped the office of Commander-in-Chief of this new Government, and, together with his whole band, professed allegiance and fidelity to it; he resisted not only the civil authorities of the State, but our own military; he is doubly, trebly and quadruply guilty of treason. Mr. Hunter proceeded again to the question of jurisdiction over the Armory grounds, and examined the authority cited on the other side by Attorney-General Cushing; the latter was an able man, but he came from a region of the country where opinions are very different from ours in relation to the power of the Federal Government as effecting State rights. Our Courts are decidedly adverse to Mr. Cushing's views; in all time past the jurisdiction of this County of Jefferson in criminal offences committed at Harper's Ferry has been uninterrupted and unchanged, whether they were committed on the Government property or not. He cited an instance twenty-nine years ago where an atrocious murder was committed between the very shops in front of which these men fought their battles, and the criminal was tried here, convicted and executed under our laws.

There was a broad difference between the cession of jurisdiction by Virginia to the Federal Government and mere assent of the States that the Federal Government should become a landholder within its limits. The law of Virginia, by virtue of which the grounds at Harper's Ferry were purchased by the Federal Government, ceded no jurisdiction. Brown was also guilty, on his own notorious confession, in advising and conspiring. In regard to the charge of murder, the proof will be that this man was not only actually engaged in murdering our citizens, but that he was the chief director of the whole movement. No matter whether he was present on the spot or a mile off, he was equally guilty. In conclusion, Mr. Hunter said that he hoped the case would be considered with fairness and impartiality, and without fear, favor or affection; and he only asked that the penalty might be visited on the prisoner which the law denounces, which reason denounces, which our safety requires, and which the laws of God and man approved.

The afternoon session assembled at 3½ o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Dr. Starry on Sunday night heard a shot fired at the ferry; heard a cry; looked out and saw two men passing from towards the armory gate; a tall man came from the armory gate and two men from the cars halloed "there he goes now;" the man stopped raising his rifle; they followed him to the armory gate and exchanged shots with him; Conductor Phelps was one of those men; afterwards found the black man Heywood dying in the railroad office; he said he was commanded to stop by the men on the bridge, and refusing they fired upon him; saw several men patroling during the night and go into the bridge; did not know what to make of it, and went to inquire of the armory watchman what it meant; met a man who leveled his rifle at him; asked him where the watchman was, and was answered that he was not there, but that there were "a few of us here;" afterwards, in the morning, saw a wagon pass with three armed men following it; I had went to Mr. Klitzmiller and Mr. Ball and told them that an armed body of men had possession of the armory, and not to go near it; also gave information to the other persons employed in the armory; saw also three of them at Hall's works; did not see more than thirty; recognized them by a peculiar hat they wore; rode to Charlestown to give the alarm and get assistance; returned about eleven o'clock, and assisted in bearing orders and guiding the armed forces to the best place of attack; did not see or recognize Brown there at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—As I rode past the Armory armed men were at the gate; they did not attempt to stop me; I was determined not to be stopped.

Conductor Phelps sworn—On Monday night, the 15th, my train arrived at 1:25, bound east; saw no watchman at the bridge; thought strange, as his business was to be there; was talking to the engineer, and was in the act of starting ahead when the watchman came up to me much excited to state that he had been attacked in the bridge by men carrying rifles; Mr. Harvey was there with my light, before starting the train; the baggage-master and a passenger accompanied him, and when they entered the bridge some one said; "Stand, and deliver;" had previously told the engineer to follow him slowly, but immediately saw the muzzles of four rifles resting on a railing and pointing at us; told the engineer to "back," as something was wrong on the bridge, which he did; as I got on the tresseling I heard the report of a gun, and Heywood, the colored man, came running to me, and said, "Captain, I am shot;" the ball had entered the back and came out under the nipple; carried him to the railroad office, and started for the doctor, and saw one man come to the bridge and go towards the Armory gate; remarked, "There he goes now," and Throgmorton, clerk of the Wager House, fired at him; the shot was returned by two men at the armory gate; I was close behind Throgmorton, who exchanged several shots with them; this was ten minutes after Heywood was shot; heard the men loading their rifles again; the reports were very loud, and I wondered why the people were not aroused; walked back to the railroad office, one of the party on the bridge came out; said, "You can come over the bridge with your train;" I replied "I would rather not after these proceedings," and asked "What do you want?" he replied, "We want liberty, and we intend to have it;" I then asked, "What do you mean?" he replied, "You will find out in a day or two;" I then felt alarmed for the safety of myself and passengers, and concluded to await till daylight. Men were passing back and forward from the bridge to the gate of the Armory; each appeared to be in blankets; the passengers were much excited; went to the back of the train and saw from twenty to thirty men about the Engine-house; at about 4 o'clock saw a wagon driven in the yard, and nearly a dozen men jumped out of it; also a carriage, but did not see any one get out of it; saw men go back and forward, who seemed to be putting something in the wagon; they were also going up and down the street leading from the Armory, and all seemed busy at something; this continued until nearly daylight, when the wagon left the yard and passed over the bridge to the Maryland side; about three o'clock, before the wagon left, an old gentleman came to me and said, "The parties who have arrested me allowed me to come out on condition that I would tell you that you might cross the bridge with your train;" afterwards learnt that this was Mr. Koise, a citizen of the town; replied that "I would not cross the bridge until daylight, that I might see whether it was safe;" afterwards saw a man coming down Shenandoah-street with a lantern, and an armed man arrested him; afterwards saw a short, stout man walking with a staff with one of these men; couldn't see what was in the wagon; afterwards a black boy brought a note to the clerk of the Wager House, ordering breakfast for forty-seven men; determined to go out and ascertain what it meant; met a man whom he now recognized as Coppee, and asked what they meant? he replied, "We don't want to injure you or detain your train; you could have gone at three o'clock; all we want is to free the negroes;" then asked if his train could now start, and went to the guard at the gate, who said, "There is Capt. Smith, he can tell you what you want to know;" went to the engine-house and the guard called Capt. Smith, that "somebody wanted to see him;" the prisoner at the bar came out and I asked him if he was captain of these, he replied he was; asked him if I could cross the bridge, and he peremptorily responded, "No, sir;" then asked him what he meant by stopping my train; he replied "Are you the conductor on that train;" told him I was, and he said, "Why, I sent you word at 3 o'clock that you could pass;" told him that after being stopped by armed men on the bridge, I would not pass with my train; he replied, "My head for it you will not be hurt;" said he was very sorry; it was not his intention that any blood should be spilt; that it was bad management on the part of the men in charge of the bridge; I then asked him what security I would have that my train would pass safely, and asked him if he would walk over the bridge ahead of my train with me; he called a large stout man to accompany him, and one of my passengers, Mr. McByrne, asked to accompany me, but Brown ordered him to get into the train, or he would take them all prisoners in five minutes; Brown accompanied me; both had rifles, and as we crossed the bridge the three armed men were still in their places; when we got across Brown said to me, "You doubtless wonder that a man of my age should be here with a band of armed men, but if you knew my past history you would not wonder at it so much;" my train was then through the bridge, and I bid him good morning, jumped on my train and left him; witness returned to Harper's Ferry on Tuesday, and went in with Gov. Wise and others to see Brown who was a prisoner; heard his conversation with Wise and Hunter; Gov. Wise said he "was sorry to see a man of his age in that position;" Brown replied that he "asked no sympathy, and had no apologies to make;" he knew exactly what he was about; the Governor asked him if he did'nt think he was doing wrong in running off with other people's property; Brown said, "No, he didn't;" he stated that he never had but twenty-two men in his party, but expected large reinforcements from Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and, I think, some of the New-England States and New-York; he said that arms were sent to them from Massachusetts; think he spoke of Sharpe's rifles, revolvers and spears; said he could arm from fifteen hundred to two thousand men; said he had Harper's Ferry in his eye as the place for his operations; that he had rented a farm four miles off from Dr. Kennedy, and had paid the rent up to March, and that all his arms were sent to him there from Chambersburgh, Pa.; said those who brought the arms there did not know what they were, as he had taken the precaution to pack them in double boxes; they were addressed to J. Smith & Sons; Brown told Gov. Wise that he had books in his trunk that would explain to him his whole proceedings, and what the purpose of his business was; Col. Lee said he had one, and handed it to Gov. Wise; Brown asked him to read two of its first preambles, and four of the last sections, which he did, and Brown said it was a correct copy; in reply to a question of Gov. Wise, he said he was commander-in-chief of the forces under the Provisional Government, and that he then held that position. He said the Constitution was adopted in a place called Chatham, in Canada. Brown said there was a Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and all the officers for a General Government; he said that there was a House of Representatives, and that there was an intelligent colored man elected as one of the members of the House; (sensation;) Gov. Wise asked Brown if he had taken the oath of allegiance provided for in the forty eighth article; he replied he had; asked if all the white men of his band had taken the oath—he replied that they had; he said that there were appointed and commissioned officers—that Stevens, Leh man, and one of Brown's sons were captains, and Coppie was a lieutenant; he said something about a battle in Kansas, and having one of his sons shot; think he said Cook held a captain's commission; Gov. Wise asked Brown if he thought he had been betrayed to the Secretary of War; said he thought he had been betrayed, but had practised the ruse to prevent suspicion; the Governor asked him what the ruse was, but he refused to answer; said he knew exactly the position he had placed himself in, and if his life were forfeited he was prepared to suffer.

Mr. Green, counsel for the prisoner, interrupted the witness, and said to the Court that he had just received a dispatch from Cleveland announcing that counsel was coming, and would almost certainly be here to-night. As this was a very important witness, and as it was late in the evening, he would ask the Court to adjourn until morning, in order that counsel might have an opportunity to cross-question the witness. He did not intend to conduct the case longer than the arrival of counsel selected by the prisoner. As only scraps of a conversation of two hours with Gov. Wise had been picked out and given to the jury, he desired that the witness should be questioned as to the other parts of the conversation.

Mr. Hunter replied that there were several other witnesses to be called of the same character, to whom such questions could be put by new counsel to-morrow. If the case were not pushed on, the whole balance of the term would not be sufficient to try these men. He thought there was no reason for delays, especially as it was uncertain whether the counsel could get here before to-morrow.

The Court decided that the witness should proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—In conversation, Brown said it was not his intention to harm anybody or anything; was sorry men had been killed; it was not by his orders or his approbation, and would not occur again provided the people were peaceable and quiet; when Brown spoke of taking them all prisoners if they did not get into the cars, he appeared to want the train to go on as soon as possible; it was advice more than in the form of a threat; did not recognize Brown till I talked with him in the Armory-yard; don't think Brown was with the party on the bridge in the wagon, for if he had been I think I would have recognized him from his peculiar beard.

By Mr. Hunter—When Brown was parleying with us at the bridge the three armed men remained on the bridge; saw what seemed to be a man dressed in woman's clothing pass, followed by a boy with a box or bundle.

Col. Lewis W. Washington, sworn—(He detailed the occurrences already published in this paper.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—Cannot say whether the Marines fired after they broke into the engine-house; the noise was great, and several shouted from the inside that some one had surrendered the prisoners; we were kept in the rear engine-house, and allowed to seek a safe position, so that there was no effort to endanger us; Brown's conduct was not rude or insulting towards us.

By Mr. Hunter—Was present at the conversation with Gov. Wise on Tuesday; Gov. Wise asked Brown if he had not selected Harper's Ferry as a border place between Maryland and Virginia for the establishment of his provisional government, and he answered, "Certainly;" he avowed that his object was to free the Southern slaves, and said that his party consisted of twenty-two men, nineteen of whom came over with him; he said he had 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 revolvers, and witness does not remember how many spears; Brown said that he had enough to arm about 1,500 men.

The Governor asked if he expected that number. He said no doubt that number, and five thousand if he wanted them. He detailed the conversation respecting the Provisional Government substantially as the last witness.

By Mr. Botts—At the time of the attack on the engine-house the prisoners remained in the rear at the suggestion of Brown and his party; heard Brown direct his party not to fire on any unarmed man; he gave that order more than once.

By Mr. Hunter—Cook said Brown had been studying this subject twenty or thirty years; had reconnoitered Harper's Ferry repeatedly.

By Mr. Botts—The prisoners were allowed to go out and assure their families of their safety; some went out several times; told his men not to return from his dwelling-house; there were numerous shots towards the tank where Beckham was killed; Brown assured witness that he should be treated well, and his property should not be destroyed.

By Mr. Hunter—While a prisoner in the engine-house overheard a conversation between Stevens and another party not known to witness, about slave-holding. Stevens asked the man if he was in favor of slavery? He said, "Yes," although not a slaveholder. Stevens said, "You are the first man I would hang."

By Mr. Harding—One of the three negroes taken with the witness was kept in the Armory-yard; another escaped and went home; saw no conversation, in particular, between the party and the negroes who were taken there; all the negroes were armed with spears, while in the Armory-yard; they walked about the Armory grounds, and one came and warmed himself; no negro from this neighborhood appeared to take up arms voluntarily; saw no wounded men dragged into the engine-house.

At 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned till morning.

Orders have been given to the jailors to shoot all the prisoners if an attempt is made for their rescue.

SECRETARY FLOYD SUBPENAED AS A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Secretary FLOYD left for Charleston this afternoon, in obedience to a summons from the Court to appear as a witness on the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. He carried with him all the original documents taken from the insurgents, including their original commissions as officers under the Provisional Constitution. These all bear the signature of JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief, and H. KAGI, Secretary-of-War, in their own handwriting. Q.

CAPTAIN COOK TRANSFERRED TO VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 27.

Capt. COOK was taken to Virginia to-day by officers from that State and the party who arrested him. Three Sharp'srifles and a small lot of ammunition were found in the woods this morning by some boys. One rifle has C. P. TIDD on the mounting. They were no doubt placed under the bushes by the men left on the mountain. WASHINGTON'S pistol has not been recovered, and nothing has been seen of the men.

HIS ARRIVAL AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

A dispatch received at Frederick City, states that Capt. COOK passed through Hagerstown this evening, in charge of a strong guard, on his way to Charlestown, where he will arrive during the night. At Hagerstown the prisoner was exhibited from the verandah of the hotel to a numerous crowd.

A company of Frederick City military are still at Harper's Ferry, to check any attempt to rescue the prisoners.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

As everything now relative to that misguided, doomed man has interest, we give a letter received by Judge TILDEN. The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Sheriff CAMPBELL, but it is signed by "Old BROWN" himself:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Oct. 22, '59.

To the Hon. Judge Tilden:

DEAR SIR: I am here a prisoner, with several sabre-cuts in my head, and bayonet-stabs in my body. My object in writing is to obtain able and faithful counsel for myself and fellow prisoners, five in all, as we have the faith of Virginia pledged through her Governor, and numerous prominent citizens, to give us a fair trial. Without we can obtain such counsel from without the slave States, neither the facts in our case can come before the world, nor can we have the benefit of such facts as might be considered mitigating in the view of others upon our trial. I have money on hand here to the amount of $250, and personal property sufficient to pay a most liberal fee to yourself or any able man who will undertake our defence, if I can be allowed the benefit of said property. Can you or some other good man come on immediately, for the sake of the young men prisoners, at least. My wounds are doing well.

Do not send an ultra Abolitionist.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—The trial is set for Wednesday next, the 26th inst. J. W. CAMPBELL, Sheriff Jeff. Co.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXCITED EYE-WITNESS

20 October 1859

Lockport Washington, Co. M. D.

Dear Times

Battle of harpers ferey, (—Solferina—)! like you I have been to the wars, or rather the wars, came to me, the devoted city, was taken by the break of day but the hostile bands soon aproached the beleaguered city. when they crossed the potomac bridge they took a prisoner, or he allowed himself to be taken, he told me he came from N. Y. he wished to compromise is name is said to be thompson it is said he broke his parole (and when that man beckam was killed,) (and and to relate,) they took him, and shoot him, he jumped into the river, they shot him in the river, and dyed the stream with his blood, then the battie began, at this time i stood in the streets of the city, the balls whistled past me like hail, it would astonish you when they commenced firing the way it reverberated back from the mountains was a caution the yankies as they call them here seemed in great tribulation & ran too and fro some may have escaped i think they did the rest with the best of their prisoners went into the engine house and baricated the doors and waited for the day & night drew its vale over this cene of carnage and of glory all night long you could hear the random firing the cars bringing up fresh troops ringing their bell as they came to the bridge & the quickness of the night gave it a most funeral aspect at 8 in the morning the crossed the bridge and advanced to the charge an officer, and I believe the Magor, i have since learned that beckam was the magor and at hat time was dead strider is the mans name that spoke to the yankees with the officer, with a white kerchief on a black umbrella came & held sweet converse with the devoted band, i stood directly opposite within 200 feet & saw the movements the officer spoke long he seemed to say something at last, in a menacing attitude and retired, then the magor said something, down went the white flag, the door for the last time was closed, the officer raised his hat to the people and the soldier, and ordered the assault a sledge hammer was tried it did not do then they took a long ladder, & with a race, broke in the door, did you ever hear fire crackers, the yankees fired from the inside, the first soldier that went in was shot in the mouth, he told me he never fired he staggered back without his hat and was taken off the diggings, down went another marine,

a howl, either from the yankees, or the prisoners, or both, and all was over, the prisoners, the dead, and the dying were taken out, one lived a long time, he told me his name was Anderson, from Iowa, none to give a cup of water, but the showers of heaven, no priest to hold the cross, over the dying penitent, he seemed to be in a delitious sensation, and at times shut his eyes, to console him, he heard the music, and the shouts, and firing over him had lost the battle, you will perceive at a glance, they dyed with heroic courage, amidst their admireing friends, there were the dead, and the dying, with their eyes stareing wide open, some seemed in strong excitement as if adressing a vast assemblage, or engaged on the field of battle, plenty of blood was there, from the outside, the last thing brown was heard to say, now men, be in readiness, what do you think of that, some of the prisoners, inteligent men, say to me there was no fear in them, game every inch, they say too in the exchange of the sledge hammer, for the ladder, they wished to have another war talk, but it could not be done, the younger ones quailed a little, when they were trying to break in the brick wall, washington, said brown, you are gone, and his heart died within him, some say after they fired, they cried surrender, i saw them strike one of the white prisoners with the but end of a musket brown offered his prisoners arms and told them to defend themselves and share thier fate but they would not do it, you can draw the contrast how each used their prisoners but they say brown said he told wise he was sorry he did not kill all his prisoners, i chased a hog off a dead negro, in the street, they made a target of one the dead yankes in the river, I state things as they are, not as they should be, the redoubtable Cook, scared the children out of scool with his dark army, with thier rifles, and dagers, are swore the master not to tell, five of his blacks stole away, from him, the rest of the negroes they say, they wished to be stealed, so that they might get home to their

inent Abolitionist, and to Mr. SANBORN, the former being President and the latter Secretary of a Society organized to furnish aid to the Kansas settlers. His letters to these gentlemen pressed upon them their moral and actual responsibility to see him paid for the sacrifices he had made and the services he had rendered in the cause, and reproached them bitterly for the bad faith they had exhibited towards him. His family had become utterly destitute, and were in a condition of extreme suffering. He applied to Mr. GREELEY, who told him he had no legal claim upon the Anti-Slavery men, and that he ought to have known at the outset that such promises would never be kept. He had also written to GERRIT SMITH, to Mr. JOSEPH BRYANT, of New-York, and one or two others, but without success. He says that BROWN himself, who had been promised $5,000 by the National Committee, only received $110, and adds that BROWN, if he had been able, would certainly have paid him all he promised.

When BROWN came to the East in the Fall of 1857, a subscription was raised for him in New-England, on the supposition that he had suffered serious losses in Kansas, and three or four thousand dollars were raised and devoted to the purchase of a farm near Utica. Soon after this a rumor obtained some currency in Boston and Washington that he was devoting this money to the purchase of arms, and that he was gathering up all the rifles, &c., used or sent to be used in Kansas, for some purpose of his own. When applied to, however, he denied the truth of these rumors, though he resented quite warmly the treatment of two or three public men who censured his running off slaves from Missouri.

The following letter to Dr. HOWE shows that a movement in the slave States had been projected by BROWN and FORBES some time previous to April, 1858, and that Dr. HOWE and other Abolitionists were fully aware of it:

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

To Dr. S. G. HOWE, M. D., Boston, Mass.:—Senator SUMNER has read to me your answer to the letters he wrote to you in accordance with his kind offer to get this matter "put straight." He wished to effect that object, and judging of his New-England friends by his own feelings he thought he could get justice done to me. But the doing of justice entailed on the New-Englanders a tacit acknowledgment that they had been wrong; pride as well as purse had to suffer; therefore the grievance has not been "put straight," nor will it be, though the longer it remains crooked the worse it becomes.

Your points in the letter are I believe as follows:

1. You have entire confidence in the integrity and capacity of Capt. JOHN BROWN.

2. You assert that I received $900 for my family.

3. That I received more than my services were worth.

4. That you and your committee friends made no engagement with me.

5. That you and your friends vote themselves to be in the right and myself to be in the wrong.

6. That if in no other respect I were wrong, at all events I alone am to blame for having made a loose engagement with Capt. B., who, nevertheless, enjoys your entire confidence.

7. That I am astonishingly unreasonable for being irritated at learning that my wife and children (after having been, through the delinquency of the New-England humanitarians, obliged to part with their very necessaries) had been eventually turned into the street without food or shelter.

As regards No. 1, I refer you to the inclosed copy of my letter to young JOHN BROWN, dated 23d of February last, (a copy of which was, on March 1, given to Capt. B.;) especially do I refer you to that part explaining the difference between his father and myself on the questions which I expected would be at a later period decided by the judgment of an appropriate committee.

As regards No. 2, I refer you to the same letters, whence you may perceive how greatly you are in error; the moneys advanced—except $60 refunded for my traveling expenses to Tabor, and $50 forwarded by Mr. GERIT SMITH—having been dedicated to other uses.

As regards No. 3, was it my fault that no "cream of the Free State men" was collected at Tabor to be molded by me into something useful.

As regards No. 4, that is a contemptible subterfuge, which reflects discredit on those who resort to it, Capt. B.—who enjoys your entire confidence—made an engagement with me at the instance of certain Free State committees and wealthy and leading citizens, all of whom are morally responsible for the same, though not all of them may have cared to know the name of the "somebody" who might be induced to go. It was on that occasion agreed that I was to abandon my then existing means of supporting my family, a certain sum per month for one year being promised for their maintenance by the humanitarians, through Capt. B., which sum was much less than I was then earning. Capt. B. came to me with a letter from the Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of the New-York *Independent*, and on my making inquiries of him he stated that Capt. BROWN had no means of his own to meet any obligations, but that he believed him to be backed by good and responsible men, and that at any rate I might repose faith in his word. BROWN, on his part, trusted to the New-England promises made to him, which promises being subsequently broken (*because it was imagined that the border ruffians had abandoned Kansas,*) he of course could not fulfil his compact with me. And when I remonstrate, the humanitarians reply, "We don't know you"—"We made no engagement with you;" while BROWN says, "Be quiet, don't weaken my hand;" and when I refuse to be quiet, since my children are being killed by slow torture through the culpability of the humanitarians; then BROWN denies his obligations to me rather than displease the men of money. The humanitarians and BROWN are guilty of perfidy and brutality, to which may be added stupidity.

As regards No. 5, the miscreant BOMBA also votes himself to be in the right, and the tribunals decide that his victims are in the wrong: yet that does not make him right—it only heaps wrong on wrong.

As regards No. 6, I refer you to the reply to No. 4; and further, if BROWN had not come to me in the name of humanity and anti-Slavery, I should have weighed his proposition as a mere matter of business. As to casting blame on me in that matter, you might as well censure "a certain man," concerning whom you may read in Luke x., verse 30.

As regards No. 7, though Capt. B. inveighed in private against the repudiators for their want of good faith, (I have a letter to that effect,) yet he can, when he expects to get money, approach those same persons with a smile, cringing, bowing and begging. I will imitate no such example. My family has been brutally treated, my good faith has been taken a base advantage of, and I demand redress. I do not beg, nor will I. You may suppose that I cannot cope with you because you are many and I am only one; you are at home and I am a stranger; you are rich and I am poor. You do not take into consideration that you are perpetrating an atrocious wrong, while I am struggling to save my family. I am the natural protector of my children, and nothing but death shall prevent my defending them against the barbarity of the New-England speculators.

Speculation is perhaps hardly the proper term by which to *designate the proposal of John Brown to raise a sum by coming to an understanding with some mercantile house (which was to make its own profit also) by speculating on the principal English and American exchanges for the rise in Cotton which would assuredly result from the diminution of the usual supply through our projected movement.* I peremptorily refused to acquiesce, and the subject was not mooted again to me. But the discovery of the Boston $87,000 affair in wool reminds me of JOHN BROWN's Cotton scheme, and induces me to guess that he is not the only New-England humanitarian who entertains peculiar notions of speculation. Indeed, greediness to turn insurrection to pecuniary profit may not unreasonably be regarded as the grand motive *for that projected movement south of Mason and Dixon's line, which movement I looked upon till lately as being purely philanthropic.* Judging of the probable march of future events by those past, I say to the colored people, as I and others have been duped, so will be the slaves; and if they rise at the call of New-England humanitarians they will undoubtedly shed their blood for the sole profit of New-England speculators.

H. FORBES.

The following, written less than a week later to Mr. SANBORN, is still more conclusive as to the existence of the plot referred to:

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1858.

To F. B. SANBORN, Esq., Concord, Mass.: I have written to Dr. HOWE a letter, inclosing therein a copy of one to JOHN BROWN, dated Feb. 23. As it is too trying to my eyes for me to copy them myself, and as I can intrust them to few to do that for me, I have requested him (Dr. H.) to communicate their contents to you.

An Abolitionist, whom I need not name, though he is known to you, and is very intimately acquainted with Dr. HOWE, remarked to me that, *if Brown were to try his plan and were to fail, he alone would suffer; whereas, if he were to succeed in raising an insurrection, the great object of emancipation would be attained.* And such was also my impression at the first instant; therefore, as you must perceive, I refrained from interfering with him. But more mature reflection, and the earnest representation of some Abolitionists here, induced me to regard that as an optimist rather than a sound practical view of the case. Slave insurrections are very peculiar—they differ considerably from other revolutions, in which men of highly-cultivated minds, and of experience as well as information, abound. If B. got from the slaves no response, or only a feeble one, to his invitation to rise, then the arms and means placed at his disposal by the humanitarian (or speculating) committees will be wasted, the lives of many compromised with BROWN will be needlessly sacrificed, and the cause will be thrown back, far back. If, on the other hand, a great rising take place, which leaps beyond his unskilled direction, sweeping like a prairie-fire from Mason & Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico, must not such an unorganized mass be easily subdued, and will not that be equivalent to a failure, unless it be a money speculation for the rise in cotton on the Exchange.

Were I addressing certain persons, I should say to them: See that BROWN *be not permitted to put into execution his own plan; let the "well-matured plan," or mine, or some other better one be substituted;* see that a proper Committee of Management be put at the head, and that men be sought different in BROWN's in their humanity, integrity, truthfulness and capacity. But addressing persons who have implicit faith in BROWN, persons who have treated brutally my innocent children, destroying their health and may be also their lives, as a recompense to me for reposing confidence in New-England good faith—as I am addressing such men, I say—I insist that all the arms and means confided to JOHN BROWN be instantly withdrawn from his hands, and that they be deposited in such custody as shall insure their not being applied to speculating or merely ambitious purposes.

If you ask by what right I so insist, I reply, I do this by the right of common sense, and because a great humanitarian cause, on which depend the lives and liberties of millions, must not be intrusted to the mismanagement of incompetent and inhuman persons.

WHAT THE DIFFERENT PLANS PROPOSED WERE.

The following letter, the last of the series, goes still farther into detail and exposes the nature of the nefarious plot which these men had concocted against the Southern States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1858.

SIR: Yours of the 10th came to hand yesterday. You mention one of my letters as being anonymous. I am at a loss to account for this, unless I may have sent that one which I intended to have reserved as a copy; or perhaps the copy of the letter to J. BROWN, Jr., inclosed in mine, was not signed.

You assert, as regards my children, that I "stand like a madman between them and aid." My application last August was as temperate as language could express a wish. That first letter having been disregarded, my next and those following were gradually more and more earnest. These being equally fruitless, I eventually lost my patience; and I have only to add, on that score, that I have shown too much patience. My words may be unpalatable to you—it is painful for me to use them; you must remember, however, that till I adopted that style I could make no impression whatever.

Since you warn me that if you do not like the "spirit" of my reply you will throw it behind the fire without perusing it to the end, it is possible that it may not have survived your wrath even thus far; therefore, I shall forward sundry copies to your associates, and to Abolitionists, that it may at least reach them. The caprice of refusing to read anything distasteful is so like a pouting, spoilt child, that I should not be surprised at your being easily hood-winked by any one who were to approach you with flattery and a pleasing story. I shall, however, humor no such nonsensical notions, and I would recommend you to read this attentively all through.

As this must of necessity (for you may throw it behind the fire unread) be sent to many Abolitionists, some of whom may be ignorant of the details of the case, I will here recapitulate a few essential points. When JOHN BROWN applied to me last Spring in the name of the Committees and leading humanitarians, I answered, as you are well aware, that being an Anti-Slavery man, I would not stir *merely* to get "*Kansas for free white people,*" and on his assuring me that he himself and the leading minds among his associates had views similar to my own, I considered that the application being put upon that basis, I ought to go. BROWN could not then discuss those details. We examined at Tabor the respective merits of our plans.

Mine was as follows: With carefully selected colored and white persons to organize along the Northern slave frontier (Virginia and Maryland especially) a series of stampedes of slaves, each one of which operations would carry off in one night, and from the same place, some twenty to fifty slaves; this to be effected once or twice a month, and eventually once or twice a week along non-contiguous parts of the line; if possible without conflict, only resorting to force if attacked. Slave women, accustomed to field labor, would be nearly as useful as men. Everything being in readiness to pass on the fugitives, they could be sent with such speed to Canada that pursuit would be hopeless. In Canada preparations were to be made for their instruction and employment. Any disaster which might befall a stampede would at the utmost compromise those only who might be engaged in that single one; therefore we were not bound in good faith to the Abolitionists (as we did not jeopardise that interest) to consult more than those engaged in this very project. Against the chance of loss by occasional accidents should be weighed the advantages of a series of successful "runs." *Slave property would thus become untenable near the frontier; that frontier would be pushed more and more southward, and it might reasonably be expected that the excitement and irritation would impel the pro-Slaveryites to commit some stupid blunders.* The Missouri frontier being so far from the habitable part of Canada, and the political parties—anti and pro-Slavery—being in that State (Missouri) so nearly balanced, suggested a peculiar action in that quarter, which would depend in a great measure on affairs in Kansas.

BROWN had a different scheme. He proposed, with some twenty-five to fifty, (colored and white mixed,) well armed, and bringing a quantity of spare arms, *lo beat up a slave quarter in Virginia.* To this I objected that, no preparatory notice having been given to the slaves, (no notice could, with prudence be given them,) the invitation to rise might, unless they were already in a state of agitation, meet with no response, or a feeble one. To this he replied that he was sure of a response. He calculated that he could get on the first night from 200 to 500. Half, or thereabouts, of this first lot he proposed to keep with him, mounting 100 or 80 of them, *and make a dash at Harper's Ferry manufactory,* destroying what he could not carry off. The other men not of this party were to be subdivided into three, four or five distinct parties, each under two or three of the original band, and *would beat up other slavequarters,* whence more men would be sent to join him.

He argued that were he pressed by the United States troops, which after a few days might concentrate, he could easily maintain himself in the Alleghanies, and that *his New-England partisans would in the meantime call a Northern Convention to restore tranquillity and overthrow the pro-Slavery Administration.* This, I contended, could at most be a mere local explosion. A slave insurrection, being from the very nature of things deficient in men of education and experience, would, under such a system as BROWN proposed, be either a flash in the pan, or would leap beyond his control or any control—when it would become a scene of mere anarchy, and would assuredly be suppressed.

On the other hand B. considered foreign intervention as not impossible. As to the dread of a Northern Convention, I consider it as a total fallacy. BROWN's New-England friends would not have the courage to show themselves, so long as the issue was doubtful.

After days of discussion, BROWN (whom you reiterate underlined in your letter of the 10th, enjoys your entire confidence) acquiesced or feigned to acquiesce in a mixed project styled "the well-matured plan.' I consented to make that concession to secure mutual coöperation, and in consideration of the prospective Committee of Management which was at the proper time to be established. I preferred, however, my original plan of stampedes, unalloyed by anything else. Your assertion that I want to take the management is wholly unfounded; my insisting upon a Committee of Management is conclusive on that head. JOHN BROWN, had he been truthful, might have been useful in some capacity; almost every one might, if zealous, be useful in some place, whereas the same man might be mischievous in another place. This mixed plan to which I am compromised more than you (lying, as you do, out of sight), having been definitely settled upon, I deny the right of B., or you, or any one, from caprice or speculation, to set it aside for the Brown project, pure and simple, or for any other. *It is a breach of confidence which I will not tolerate,* especially when your first act is to assail my own family. You must be worse than insane—you must be depraved—to expect it of me. Now, however, after what has passed, *I would not undertake the intended mixed plan, or even my own project of stampedes in connection with any of you,* because I can place no more faith in New-England humanitarians.

My first thought after discovering BROWN's complicity in the New-England breach of faith was—let him try. Though justly irritated at the horrible treatment of my family, I did not, till towards the end of April, utter a sylable, even to Mr. SANBORN, which might tend to check the supplies. I spoke to but one Abolitionist after my arrival here, and he thought much as I did. On reconsidering the matter, with other Abolitionists, they advanced such sound reasons that I conceived my first impression to have been erroneous, and they say that BROWN must be stopped.

The more I reflect the more I become confirmed in the opinion of the last-named abolitionist. First, because a man who deviates from truth, betrays his associate, and ill-treats a friendly family, should not be trusted with any humanitarian enterprise. Second, Because BROWN, with his bigoted mind and limited instruction, has not the capacity necessary to direct such an enterprise. Third, Because the crude project which he and his confederates have in their heads is not likely to succeed, but is merely suited for a grand speculation in the sudden rise of cotton on the exchanges. Fourth, Because some of the hands engaged by him are highly objectionable; for example, when BROWN was in the first Kansas troubles he was, by his own men, robbed of horses, &c. Now, a young man whom he asserted had helped to rob him has been reëngaged, for the reason that he did an audacious act, going with three others to Missouri, to the house of another JOHN BROWN, whence they took money and horses, after the troubles in Kansas were over, and B. had left; thence they went to another house and did in the like manner, and though pursued, they got away with the booty. Reprisals and foraging for the common stock are justifiable in war, when ordered by the directing power, but such things, if permitted to be done by individuals, for private gain, constitute brigandage; the robbery of comrades is, however, the worst of all pillage. I remonstrated against the engagement of that person, but B. told me he had already done it; his admiration for the desperate feat effaced every other feeling.

For these and many other reasons, *I call on you and your associates to stop B. and to take from him your arms,* &c. I have a right to exact this, and I do exact it. To your assertion that to stop B. I would denounce and betray, I echo what the Abolitionists here say, that if you do not, by taking from him your arms, &c., stop him, you betray them; for this concerns the Abolitionists, and they have a right to be heard.

It has been written that there is nothing new under the sun. The proverb is wrong—you have laid down a new doctrine, viz.: he who stops a traitor, and so prevents his treason, betrays. Notwithstanding this new rule, I repeat that B. & Co. shall not speculate on the rise in cotton. Some may say, "Why not let them make a little money?—It won't harm the cause." I say it will, because prudence may demand that the initiative be unexpectedly hurried forward; or it may be essential that it be deferred some weeks, or even months; but speculation necessitates that the panic seize the market exactly on the preconcerted day; therefore, to manufacture that fraudulent rise, the ultimate success of the humanitarian move would, without scruple, be sacrificed. Not being a commercial man, the full force of B.'s proposal did not strike me till I inquired, in conversation, how LAWRENCE & Co. could be so public spirited as to advance $37,000, and $8,000 to affect a tariff, in which the whole trade, and not that firm alone, was interested. The reply was, that to a house having heavy speculations, it was well worth $100,000 to get within a certain time a change of duties, which would enable the speculators to realize five or ten times that amount.

Then the whole cotton scheme reappeared before me, and the recollection that BROWN had told me that *Mr. Amos Lawrence had promised him $7,000 whenever actual hostilities should be commenced,* brought to my mind other reflections. This iniquitous speculation in human blood for the mere greediness of dollars shall somehow be stopped—though you coolly tell me that if I stop it I betray, because I will not let certain persons betray. To the Abolitionists I say, You must unite together and stop it; and to the colored people I say, If you rise at the call of New-England humanitarians, you will shed your blood for the sole benefit of New-England speculators, and the free colored people may very likely be reënslaved.

You have as strange a notion of what is gentlemanly as you have of what is just. Last autumn, when I was asked to write strong tracts against the United States troops, pointed against the United States Government and the border ruffians, I complied with the request, and the productions were pronounced to be admirably adapted to the purpose. I was urged to continue them, and because they suited you and yours, nothing was hinted as to their being ungentlemanly, or that "that which cometh out of the mouth defileth the man and him only."

But now that I with the same pencil draw your own picture, amidst outrages worse than those of the border ruffians, perpetrated upon me and my family by you and your associates, you suddenly discover that "that which cometh out of the mouth defileth the man and him only." I, however, maintained that the impurities within the heart, such as falsehood, cruelty, pride, hypocrisy, and the sacrificing of innocent children, defile the man, and not the words which are necessary to denounce such horrible cruelties and crimes.

I am not begging charity of you. I demand what is due to me, and that my children, barbarously illused and turned into the street, be restored to their comforts, just as they were before you broke your compact. The subterfuge, that you personally made no engagements with me, is disgraceful to you. *You and your fellow Committee men agreed to furnish to B. sundry means, and told him to find "somebody" to perfect the preparations to carry out a certain plan.* I am that "somebody," and it was very silly in you to imagine that the plan could be perfected and my cooperation secured without my understanding anything about it. I left my occupations, by which I supported my family, and I foolishly but firmly trusted to your fulfilling your engagements. My children in Europe were, while I was in the West, turned starving into the street—ruffians do not frequent exclusively the Missouri border. Respecting the sorrow for the distress of my family, which you now for the first time express, I can only say that the misery has been caused by you and yours; and if the sorrow were real, it would have been shown by having immediately forwarded funds to Paris. Instead of which, you cast about for an excuse for doing nothing, and select the most singular and jesuitical pretext that I stand in the way of your doing what is right. What, my anger in 1858 is a valid justification for you and your committee-men having in the preceding August (1857) neglected to fulfill your engagements? How exact an exemplification of the fable of a wolf picking a quarrel with a weaker animal for troubling the water up stream. I will not be silent. Has anything ever been done for the mild, gentle, submissive and peaceful Treasurer of the Fugitive-Slave Protective Society, defrauded out of $1,500 by the dissolving committee, or for the hundreds of others cheated by the bogus humanitarians?

In this very city I find that the printer of the (Anti-Slavery) *Era* was coaxed to print on credit for the Republican Committee, which honorable body "dissolved," leaving him $2,800 minus. "Nobody responsible." The editor of the *Era* was induced to start a daily on the delusive promises of leading humanitarians. One of them, who promised to send in one hundred subscriptions, did not procure one, or even subscribe himself. The rest of the promises proved to be much of the same stamp.

I repeat that what has been done to me by the humanitarians is no other than it is the habit to do to all, only the consequences have been more serious in my case than in the others. The victims are to blame for having submitted in silence, and having thus allowed others to be cheated, and the evil to assume gigantic proportions. Had the sufferers resisted, as I do, and shall continue to do, the system of cheating by committees would long ago have been brought to a close. Do the Southerners cheat their partizans? They are not such fools. How lamentable it is that no New-Englander of influence and eloquence can be found who dares jeopardize his popularity by boldly telling the humanitarians that cheating must cease.

The wide circulation among Abolitionists of my project of slave stampedes may be very advantageous, because it may lead to its adoption, for it is so practical that even though a general idea of the plan were, through any imprudence before execution, to reach the ears of the pro-slaveryites, they would not find it an easy matter to prevent it, not knowing the precise spot whence the first (or next) lot would be spirited away. That plan would really be hitting Slavery blows which it could hardly parry, and which must produce a great effect; and, so that it be done, I care not who accomplishes the object. Abolitionists must, however, in the interest of the cause, understand that Brown and his associate New-England speculators cannot be trusted to undertake any project, because they have a pet scheme of private gain to gratify. For this reason it should also be understood widely that the "secret service" fund which you and yours collect professedly for the prosecution of the "well-matured plan" is not for that, but is for the creation of a cotton panic through the alarm at a probable interruption or a sensible diminution of the supply, which panic, beforehand known to you and yours as a thing about to be, would at one sweep bring from the exchanges sacks of dollars into the coffers of half a dozen managers, at the expense of the abolition cause, the blood of the slaves, and the liberty of the free colored people.

Finding that B. had deceived me, and having heard you highly spoken of by an esteemed friend of mine, I did for some time think that possibly BROWN might be deceiving you and might be acting without your concurrence. Your letter of the 10th inst. sets that at rest, for you declare (underlining the same) that he (B.) enjoys your entire confidence. Your assertion that you are not responsible for his acts is a cowardly shirking of responsibility, and is a simple absurdity in regard to such acts as you are knowingly furnishing him with the means to accomplish. Such reasoning is on a par with your presumption, that I have no claim on you because you did not personally engage me to go West, but left that to your confidential agent to do, and you did not know me to be the "somebody" who was engaged to go. H. FORBES.

To Dr. S. G. HOWE, M. D., Boston, Mass.

These letters show conclusively that FORBES was a party to the plot of insurrection from the very beginning:—that he was engaged in it with BROWN, though the two differed as to the precise plan which should be adopted; that they met at Tabor, in Java, and, after consultation with other parties, agreed upon a modified plan, the supervision of which FORBES urged should be intrusted to a Committee:—that FORBES, becoming desperate from the wretched condition of his family, and outraged by the failure of the men on whose behalf and in whose service he supposed himself to be acting, became disgusted with the affair, threatened its exposure, and finally demanded that the whole project should be abandoned. and BROWN forced to give up the arms in his possession. There seems to be no doubt that Dr. HOWE, Mr. SANBORN and some others were familiar with the scheme, and gave it their active encouragement, and that FORBES disclosed it in more or less detail to GOV. SEWARD, Mr. SUMNER, GOV. CHASE, of Ohio, GOV. FLETCHER, of Vermont, and AMOS LAWRENCE of Boston, though these gentlemen do not seem to have taken any active part in the affair, or to have given it any countenance or support. The latest of these letters is dated over a year ago, and it is not likely that Col. FORBES was admitted to a knowledge of any of the subsequent arrangements. Whether BROWN's final movement was in conformity with the programme, or an impatient and premature step of his own, we have not as yet the means of judging.

Toleration of Christianity in Turkey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday there appeared an editorial article on the present condition of affairs in Turkey, to which some exception may be fairly taken. The assertion is made that "The Tanzimat and Hatti Humayoun—the charter for the Christians which the Allies exacted at the close of the last war—have never been carried out and never will be carried out so long as their execution remains in the hands of Turkish officials."

Without calling in question the authority upon which this is based, upon which you may be relying with greater or less confidence, it is but proper to record that there are worthy opinions on the subject quite in contradiction.

At the last meeting of the British "Turkish Missions Aid Society," held during the present year, the following resolution was passed, the Earl of CAVAN in the chair:

"That the faithful adherence of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and of all the high officers of the Turkish Government, to the law of religious liberty, contained in the Hatti Humayoun, demands the acknowledgment of Europead nations; and is gratefully certified by the Protestant missionaries laboring, not only at the capital, but throughout the provinces of the Ottoman Empire."

Also in the official report of the Society, adopted at the same time, the following declaration is made:

"The Government of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has honorably fulfilled, during the past year, the noble pledges of the Hatti Humayoun decree as to complete religious liberty, for Moslems as well as Christians.

Cases have occurred, not only at the capital, but even in the remotest Provinces, where Turkish officials have both openly acknowledged in their councils the existence of such a law, and have also acted upon it without fear of popular consequences. The missionaries in the remotest parts of the Empire desire to give their personal testimonies to the courage and uprightness of these Moslem dignitaries.

Whilst blessing God, who has wrought so unexpected a legal change for this dark land, they thankfully appreciate the impartial protection and personal courtesy which their Turkish rulers everywhere extend to them and to their converts."

These statements are backed by such names as the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, President; Lord EBURY, Sir CULLING EARDLEY, the Hon. A. F. KINNAIRD, M. P., and a multitude of other men distinguished in Great Britain, whose sensitiveness to the faithful execution of the late religious treaties with Turkey, as being parties directly concerned, must be presumed to be much greater than that of mere spectators in this country.

More than this, they lend the authority of their names to the testimony of another class of witnesses whose whole life's work is involved, to a large extent, in the fidelity of the Ottoman Government to its promises.

The American Missionaries in Turkey for more than thirty years, have, in the spirit of purest benevolence, exhibited such a zeal, enduring every manner of self-sacrifice, for the reform of that land, as should give great weight to their opinions on this subject. These opinions are unanimous, and highly creditable to the rulers of Turkey. I shall not trespass upon our patience by quoting anything additional to what is given above, though an abundance of testimony is at hand.

The very last accounts announce the open baptism of a Mahometan woman, while hundreds of Moslems are avowing Christian sentiments all over the land, among rich as well as poor—even among those who sit on the highest seats of power; and yet the Government say not a word—not even so much as exercising the common prerogative of deposing from office those who distrust the national religion.

I have seen the day when the decapitated body of a poor renegade lay in a market place at Constantinople, exposed to the contumely of all the passers by, because having been a Moslem he preferred to be a Christian. The contrast of to-day seems miraculous. As for religious liberty, there is no country so free in all continental Europe.

You say,

"In all attempts to reform Turkey which have been made it seems to have been forgotten that in Turkey the Church is the State and the State is the Church, and that a good Mussulman cannot travel in the track of European progress and reform without repudiating their creed."

The religious reformers in Turkey have not so much forgotten this, which was once the fatal drawback to their success, as they have discovered that within these last years, in which the people have learned much and fast by contact with the greater nations of Europe, the mass of intelligent Turks and of the officials have become skeptics, having lost confidence in the national faith.

The Scheik-Islam-high-priest of the religion, and ex-officio Judge, long ago, in open court, gave up the very issue which he may now thank your kind offices for having revived for him.

A fanatical party does indeed exist, rigidly insisting on traditional Moslemism, fomenting disturbances, inciting mobs and massacres, and hatching conspiracies; but it is about as fair to charge the blame of this at the door of that confessedly weak Government—which happens to have in charge one of the most difficult countries in the world to govern both physically and morally—as it would be for them to charge anarchy upon us because of a Harper's Ferry insurrection of twenty men.

Our papers are extensively read by the Turkish officials at the seat of Government, which renders it especially important that all opinions should be based only in perfect fairness. This is the excuse for so extensive a reply to your statements, by one who is most deeply interested in the welfare of a much-loved home. Yours, respectfully. J. H. D.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Governor Chase on Slavery, the Coming Presidential Contest, &c.

A meeting of Republicans was held at Cincinnati on the 20th, to celebrate their recent victory in Ohio. Governor CHASE being called on made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I should be more insensible than stone, if I failed to be deeply grateful for the kindness I have ever received at the hands of the friends of freedom. It swells my heart with gratitude to feel that warm and earnest support which the people have always extended me. I know very well that it has been my misfortune, as it has been that of many public men, to be misapprehended and misconstrued. I know there are many of my fellow-citizens, here in this city, where I have lived so long, who have attributed to me sentiments which I never entertained. I did not blame them. I believed they were sincere and honest, and I never cherished an unkind feeling against them. I felt that if I lived, the cause which I pleaded would vindicate the very humblest of its servants. (Cheers.) We are met to rejoice at our triumph. My friend who just addressed you, styled it a "victory," I should prefer to say a *verdict.* (Cheers.) We submitted to the people the question of Freedom against Slavery, and the people have decided for freedom. They have recorded their verdict. In glancing at the history of the Republican party during the past four years, we have reason to feel glad. We have endeavored to give to the people an Administration which strongly contrasts with that preceding, when your treasure was swept from your treasury. It has at least been honest, and the people have indorsed it with their approval. In the late campaign we have maintained before the people two distinct ideas of freedom and reform—freedom as opposed to despotism, whether it is embodied in the despotism of Slavery or any other despotism, whether of the Federal or State Government. We have maintained our positions under as great disadvantages as we have ever sustained. The issues of this Fall were not between Republicanism and a weak and corrupt Federal Administration, but between Republicanism and Democracy disguised under the form of Popular Sovereignty. *Everywhere the Democrats have planted themselves on the Douglas doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and the verdict has been against Slavery in its most alluring form.* Mr. DOUGLAS came into Ohio. He spoke at Columbus, here, and at Wooster. Everywhere he was followed by eager crowds, who pressed upon him to hear his doctrines. This was, indeed, an advantage to us. It led the people to inquire into the nature of this Popular Sovereignty. They examined it; they weighed and measured it, and with tremendous voice have pronounced it wanting. I didn't altogether agree with my friend's (HASSAUREK's) definition of Popular Sovereignty. He describes it as a sham because it gives to the majority the right to do absolutely as it pleases. DOUGLAS' Popular Sovereignty don't give people the right to do anything at all, except that which their masters at Washington please. He don't say the people of the Territories may do as they please, but may do what they please, subject to the Constitution and the organic laws. What is organic law? It is an act of Congress, introduced, too, by the Committee on Territories; it passes through all the constitutional forms and becomes the law governing the Territory. If I understand true Popular Sovereignty, it is, that the people shall make their own institutions, by a majority of votes, elect their own officers, &c. Under the Kansas-Nebraska act do the people frame their own Constitution? No. They are directed and framed by Congress. We learn that from the Committee on Territories, and from the organic law thus framed, the people derive their authority. They have no powers excepting those they derive from Congress.

You see all of Popular Sovereignty in the Kansas-Nebraska act. You find the people with certain powers given them by Congress. Their Legislature is just what Congress gives them. It can pass no laws which are not approved by Congress. Their Governor is not elected by them, nor their Judiciary. The President appoints them. On the other hand, you have Congress to reject the acts of your Legislature, a Federal Government and a Federal Judiciary to veto their laws. The people ask, why is this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty now proclaimed? You have no power to give to the people of the Territories which they had not before. They perceive that this boasted Popular Sovereignty is a simple excuse to propagate Slavery. BENTON characterized it correctly when he said it was a mere stump speech injected into the belly of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

When the Democratic Party was in power it proclaimed the same doctrines we now proclaim. They told us the rights of men were not derived from society or from institutions, but they came from God, who made men. They boasted that their love of freedom and of free labor was the attribute of this country; that a man was a sacred thing, sacred in his rights, inviolable by any earthly power. It was the doctrine upon which they gained their triumphs. But nobody looks now with confidence for a great triumph of the Democratic Party in a free State, as they used to do. They look at it as a thing which might happen, if the people were asleep. Why their present weakness? Because they deserted their fundamental idea. Because the ministers of freedom have fallen at the feet of the ministers of Slavery. This is the reason there is no future for the Democratic Party. They never can succeed unless they shake off the fetters of Slavery and resume their old doctrine of the rights of man. The people now understand the excuse for the extension of Slavery under the guise of the Douglas Popular Sovereignty, and as long as they understand true Popular Sovereignty, they will instinctively detest, loathe and reject the false.

GOV. CHASE now turned to this county. He said: You have been defeated in Hamilton County. *I have just this to say concerning your union, which you call fusion.* I never felt it my business to interfere with the friends of freedom in any county. But I felt it my business to know how the people of the counties settled their own business, and to give their wishes when they embodied the principles of freedom, my honest and hearty support. It seems that your union did not work well. It follows that there can be but two great parties here, and that they will act under their own names and banners. [Cheers.] But while there can be no bargains, arguments or alliance with third parties, *there is no valid objection to a union of all honest men who sincerely desire to overthrow Slavery. I think a union upon this principle good. I may frankly say I am prepared to unite with some who, differing with me in sentiment upon some points, will yet subscribe to the fundamental principle of freedom.* I cannot see why we cannot unite as we did in 1854. We gained a glorious victory upon that principle then. We were all united in hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and it seems incongruous to think the same union upon the same principle cannot be effected now. I am aware there have been men upon your tickets who do not agree with us upon the question of freedom. Americans who like old Whigs—who I am sorry to say are renegade Liberty Party-men, are hostile to our doctrine. Whenever I have found these they have been most proscriptive and intolerant. *Let them go.* They naturally belong to the Democratic Party. Let us ask none to go with us who have not two essential elements of a man—a head and a heart. [Cheers.] When one of this kind goes to the Democrats, troops of good and true men will come to us. Let us organize for the great struggle. The hearts, consciences and judgments of the people are with us. Go into your streets and witness their splendid architecture, behold your prosperous industry, go to your schools where you send your children to receive the rudiments of knowledge, and behold the developments of free labor, and love the institutions and the achievements of that society which cherishes the rights of man, encourages him to think, act, be himself. What do Republicans propose? To maintain these monuments of free institutions. *We don't propose to interfere with our neighbors over the river.* They shall have every right which the Constitution gives them. I never denied it. No man can point to an act benefiting the South which came up while I was in the Senate of the United States, which I did not heartily support. The Republican Party proposes to benefit free white labor in the South; we are a party who cherish a desire to promote the interests of our whole land, seeking the happiness of the whole people and the perpetuation of true principles of government.

In conclusion, Gov. CHASE exhorted the Republicans to organize for effective work, to scatter information among the people, see that they are made acquainted with the truth, organize Wards, Townships, the County and the Districts, and the result cannot be doubtful.

The newly elected Governor, DENNISON, was also called on, and spoke as follows:

GOV. DENNISON.

The President introduced the Governor-elect of Ohio, who said:

I need not say, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I am glad to be here to-night, to join with you in rejoicing at the glorious triumph of the Republican party. I doubt whether there has been a contest for many years when the consequences have proved so potent as the election which we have just had in Ohio. It is not merely an expression rebuking the corruption and tyranny of the Democratic party; it is not simply a condemnation of the Federal Administration, of the Lecompton policy, the betrayal of the rights of naturalized citizens. The people of Ohio have declared there *shall be no more extension of slavery within the United States. They have declared their sympathy with the declaration that all men are born free and equal.* They have said that these great principles underlie the Constitution of our Government, and that the policy of this country shall give direction to the great principles of the Constitution. They have declared that Slavery is a great political, social and moral evil. I cannot doubt that such were the principles of the immortal powers of our Government. Can there be any doubt of the ancient and continued policy of the Government prohibiting the extension of Slavery? How else can you account for the Ordinance of 1787? How else can you account for the acts of Congress until 1802 prohibiting the Slave-trade—to limit Slavery to the States where it existed—to promote free labor and the interests of freemen all over the earth?

We are told we are seeking to encroach upon the rights of the Slave States—*that we are attempting to incite insurrection in the South.* How long shall our patience be abused by the vile demagogues of the Democracy of the North? Are we seeking to interfere with the relation of master and slave in the South? What are we advocating? Simply that Slavery shall remain a local relation—that it shall be confined to places where it is sustained by law. Why are we denounced by the Democracy as sectional? Because we resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; because we oppose the repeal of the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade; because we advocate the restoration of the old policy of the Government; because we resist the aggressions of the Slave power; because we agitate the Slavery question in order to resist its extension. *If this be sectionalism, prepare yourselves for more of it.* [Applause.] But we are no agitators of this question. We proclaim the principles of freedom; the policy of the fathers of our Constitution. We will not be shaken from our support of the cause of Freedom, and will not be restrained, let threats come from whatever quarter and whatever shape they may. [Applause.] We stand by this principle and will not recede. [Applause.] There is no necessity for the agitation of this question. If the South will cease to encroach upon the North; if they will consult the fathers, and adhere to the old established policy of the country, then there will be peace, and the cry of sectionalism will no longer be heard.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Civil War—Depopulation and Desolation.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

Since my last, nothing of decided importance has transpired in this dullest of cities. Petty skirmishes between the Puros and the Conservatives, as they call themselves, daily occur, but without exciting the slightest curiosity or anxiety in a population accustomed

Sporting News.

COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR TREATMENT OF AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Harlan, whose exportation of American trotters to England excited some interest a few months since, addresses to *Wilkes' Spirit* a remonstrance against the unfair treatment which he alleges has interfered with the success of the horses on the English turf. Mr. Harlan says:

"You have seen by the papers that the American horses have all, with the exception of *Prioress*, been weighted almost entirely out of the Fall handicaps. I think that *Des Chiles* and *Cincinnati* have been very unjustly dealt with by the handicappers. This I cannot exactly account for, as the horses have always run upon their merits. I will start *Des Chiles* for the Cesarewitch, but with no hope of success."

The great match between the famous English *Musjid* and *North Lincoln*, in which the latter was to give the Derby winner eight pounds, is off. Great disappointment was felt thereat by many of the *habitues* of the English turf.

Measures have been taken for the establishment of a Jockey Club in Canada.

Dr. Forbes and the Catholic Church.—In noticing the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. Forbes from the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church, on the ground that by connection with it "the natural rights of man and all individual liberty must be sacrificed," the *Freeman's Journal* says:

"We repel the weak insult of his letter, by proof that must crush the pride of its author: 'Communion with the See of Rome' calls for submission to *nothing* other than the *laws* of the Catholic Church. Those laws are *promulgated* and *public*. *Except* as promulgated and public, they are binding on no man. Dr. Forbes' mind cannot be so enfeebled that he will not recognize this as the fact which he cannot deny. When in November, 1849, he made his submission to the Catholic Church, he was no uneducated or inexperienced youth. The hairs of his head were already white with age. Whatever force of reason or trustiness of judgment he was ever to possess, naturally, he had already attained. He had reached his best days of intellectual vigor. His past life had been one of leisure and study. He was surrounded by books. His position was one of public responsibility towards friends who had trusted him, and a Protestant community, of which he was a minister. In abandoning these to seek the Catholic Church, his determination was not reached suddenly. Does this gentleman pretend that he did not make it his study then, to acquaint himself with the *promulgated*, *public*, *known*, *laws* of the Church he was about to seek? Or does he intend it as part of his present confession, that, having, with the careful study that his education, position, and opportunities required, found out what the laws of the Catholic Church are, he submitted to them, knowing that they assailed his 'natural rights as a man, and all his individual liberty;' and, moreover, 'violated his private conscience, and forced him, by silence at least, to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and justice?'"

LAW REPORTS.

Smuggling Jewelry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 27—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS AND A JURY.

The United States vs. *One Parcel, marked "A. Jaconet," containing Jewelry.*—This is a libel of information to forfeit the articles, as being smuggled. The evidence of Brown and Isaacs, the Custom-house Inspectors, was, that on Nov. 15, 1858, three passengers named Jaconet, Dessuiet and L'Amie, arrived here on board the steamer *Vanderbilt*; that a declaration was signed by them of having no dutiable articles in their baggage; that Isaacs asked Jaconet if he had any dutiable articles, and he said "No," and shook his head; that while Isaacs was examining his trunk he stooped over, and Isaacs felt something hard in his pocket, and asked him what it was, and he answered "Cigar—you smoke;" on which Isaacs took out the cigar-case and found no cigars, but it was full of diamonds and jewelry, as well as another one which was in his other pocket; that three diamond crosses were also found in his pocket-book, five diamond rings in his port-monnaie, and other articles in his waistcoat pocket and in his clothes in his trunk; and that Jaconet spoke very little English, but seemed to understand what was said to him; and that after the search was made he said he was going to Havana.

For the defence, Mr. John A. Godfrey testified that he had known Jaconet since 1855, and that his business was manufacturing jewelry for the Mexican market, and that he did not speak or understand English.

Moses L. Friend, a manufacturer of jewelry, testified that the goods were calculated for the markets of South America, and were worth about $1,000.

Miss Clemence Beaumont testified, through an interpreter, that she was also a passenger by the *Vanderbilt*, and was present at the time of the seizure, and that Jaconet told Dessuiet to tell the inspector that he had jewelry with him in transit for Havana, and Dessuiet told him that he had made the declaration that the baggage was in transit for Havana, and this was before the seizure of the goods.

The testimony in the case was closed, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

For the United States—Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight; for the claimant—Mr. Joachimssen.

A Petty Suit for Slander—Half a Dime Damages.

Thomas Canovan vs. *John Martin, Jr.*—The parties to this action are merchants—the plaintiff doing business in Jersey, and the defendant in Chambers-street in this City. The action is for slander, and the damages laid at Thirty Thousand Dollars! The complaint alleges that the plaintiff has had very extensive dealings in this City with merchants therefor, and among others, with the defendant; that on the 7th of September, 1858, the defendant, in his store in Chambers-street, called the plaintiff a "d——d robber," and charged him with robbing him, (the defendant,) and "everybody else he dealt with." The plaintiff thought this a wide range of robbery to charge him with, and brought his action, claiming exemplary damages.

The defence was chiefly grounded on the fact that no persons besides the plaintiff and defendant were present at the interview at which the words complained of were uttered. It appeared that the occasion of speaking the words was that the plaintiff had purchased goods of the defendant for cash, but desired them delivered *before he paid the "cash,"* which defendant refused to do, whereupon the plaintiff began abusing the defendant, and the matter resulted in hard words.

Justice Gould instructed the jury that the words used were actionable of themselves, and the circumstances under which they were uttered, aggravating, and that the plaintiff was entitled to some damages, to be assessed by the jury. The jury then retired, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for *five cents*.

Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; John Martin for defendant.

The Cunningham-Burdell Case.

CLAIMS AGAINST DR. BURDELL'S ESTATE.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. *William Burdell and others.*—This was an action brought to foreclose a mortgage on the premises No. 2 Bond-street, made by Dr. Harvey Burdell, deceased; whose estate was sought to be obtained by means of the bogus baby. A surplus accruing, the usual order to ascertain the rights of the claimants was made to William Mitchell, as referee.

Mr. George D. Bulen urged a claim before the referee, to be reimbursed for moneys disbursed in stenographic reports of the application of Mrs. Cunningham for letters of administration before the Surrogate, and for witness fees and for counsel fees on that action.

The aggregate of the sum claimed for such services was $4,100, and the counsel-fee was $2,500, and was for resisting that application. This claim was rejected by the referee, who reported that the surplus should be distributed among the heirs, free from any such charge. Motion was now made to confirm that report, in support of which it was urged by the heirs that the claim before the referee was exorbitant, and, at any rate, should be paid out of the personal estate, or fund, and that in no case could it be made a charge upon the surplus estate, on foreclosure; also, that this was the fourth attempt to get an allowance of the kind, and which, if allowed, would not only be more than the entire personal estate, but would, in addition, exceed the whole value of the dower interest of Mrs. Cunningham, in the realty, had she succeeded in establishing her rights thereto. On the other hand, it was contended that the claim was just, and should be allowed. Decision reserved.

W. Britton and Chas. Edwards, for the heirs; John Rankin, Jr., and A. H. Green, for Bulen.

The City Chamberlain in Court.

Richard A. Hinman and others vs. *Andrew V. Stout and John H. Stout.*—This is an action on trial before Justice Davies, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, brought by the children and heirs of the late Thomas Lewis, to obtain a conveyance of five lots in Williamsburgh, sold under a foreclosure of mortgage by the Merchant's Insurance Company, in September, 1850, and bought by John H. Stout. Andrew V. Stout was administrator of the estate of Lewis, and guardian of his children, who are now plaintiffs; and it is charged in the complaint that he colluded with his brother to defraud the heirs and secure the property himself. He indignantly denies the charge, and avers the best of faith in the matter. The case has been on for some days, and will probably continue for some days to come.

Eviction from a Dining Saloon.

Henry Stiffens vs. *John D. Collins.*—This was an action tried before Judge Slosson, at the Trial Term of the Superior Court, for damages for an alleged eviction of a portion of the second floor of the premises No. 166 Maiden-lane.

The plaintiff claims that he hired the entire floor of the defendant, and avers that the defendant afterwards caused a petition to be put through the room, and thereby deprived the plaintiff of room and rights to which he was entitled by the lease.

The answer denied all the facts alleged.

The cause was submitted to the jury on the evidence, and, after considerable deliberation they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

J. B. Phillips for plaintiff; Asa Childs for defendant.

The English Bank Notes Case.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker and John Boker.*—This is the action to recover the value of certain Bank of England notes deposited with the defendants by one Cohen, but of which the plaintiff claimed to be owner. It has been on trial in the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Roosevelt, for the past week. The case was summed up on Wednesday by Mr. Dean, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hoxie for defendants, and was submitted to the jury yesterday morning under the charge of the Judge. Justice Roosevelt, in an elaborate written charge, reviewed the evidence at considerable length, and instructed the jury upon the law applicable to the case. The jury were in deliberation for a considerable time, at the end of which they returned and requested further instruction from the Court. These being given they again retired, and up to a late hour had not agreed upon a verdict.

Verdict Against an Express Company.

Jean Harding vs. *Danforth N. Barney.*—This was an action against the defendant, as President of Wells, Fargo's Express Company, for the value of a lost draft, and was reported in the Times of Oct. 24. The case has been on trial ever since, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,080 13.

J. T. Williams, for plaintiff; Fullerton & Dunning, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

Matter of Application of E. G. Guerin for leave to sell.—Referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., to ascertain facts and to report, &c.

BEFORE JUDGE INGRAHAM.

W. L. Rogers et al. vs. *Moses C. Brown, Jr.*—As the plaintiff issued an execution against the person before surrender, which was returned not found, he is not required to issue another until the surrender was made. He is then entitled to three months after the surrender. That time has not yet expired. The motion is denied.

Calendar—Friday, Oct. 28.

United States District Court.—No calendar. Criminal causes.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 332, 299, 166, 126, 127, 223, 292, 202, 339, 340, 341, 73, 187½, 344, 346, 314½, 352, 353, 354, 367, 122, 284½, 373, 374, 377, 378, 379, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 411½, 412, 412½, 413, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 420½.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5115, 3011, 4454½, 3014, 5378, 5369, 3446, 5439, 5235, 5235½, 5754, 5388, 4554, 5117, 5817, 5881, 4971, 5820, 4531, 5015, 5735, 5120, 4918½, 4912½, 5200, 5089, 2859, 2860, 4571, 5831, 3486, 5415. *Part II.*—Nos. 2418, 2390, 2538, 2546, 2478, 2138, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 100, 555, 558, 566, 487, 514, 478, 452, 463, 523, 501, 526, 543, 565, 154, 529, 541, 519, 504, 448, 498, 537.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 26, 1859, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is a little more active without any improvement in prices since our last report. Extra fine Dairies are scarce, and in ready sale at 22c.@22½c. Other grades are plenty, and a little concession in prices must be made to prevent the supply accumulating. Choice fresh lots of Western Reserve are not plenty and command our highest quotations, while some selections would do even better. But a small quantity of roll Butter has yet come to hand; that which was fresh and sweet bringing 16c.@18c. We quote:

Orange County, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℔ lb	22	@	24
Fair half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	20	@	22½
Fair State Dairy, firkins	18	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℔ lb	20	@	20
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	19
Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	13	@	17
Store-packed Butter, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Roll Butter, ℔ lb	15	@	18

CHEESE.

The receipts are readily disposed of at our figures. Some extra fine Dairies are held, and have brough 11½c.@12c. We quote:

Fine State, ℔ lb	10	@	11½
English Dairy, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Pineapple, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	9½	@	10½
English Dairy, State and Eastern	10	@	14

EGGS.

With a good steady demand and light receipts, prices have been well sustained, and our best marks sold at 19c. for Ohio and State. We quote:

State Ohio, ℔ doz	18	@	19
Jersey and Philadelphia, ℔ doz	18	@	19

FRUITS.

There is a better feeling in Dried Apples, with considerable inquiry for choice State and Southern. So few State have made their appearance as yet that their value is hardly established. Dried Peaches are abundant, and selling from 10c.@14c. In other Dried Fruits there is no change. Green Apples, of good quality and in sound order find a ready sale, at 18s.@20s. for mixed lots—selections are worth 22s.@24s. The bulk of the Winter Fruit arriving is not of good quality, and the prospects for good prices are considered a little more flattering than they were a few weeks ago. The demand from the East and the South being large, and the crop in New-England smaller than was estimated, some very choice Newtown Pippins have sold at $6@$7 for export. Cranberries are higher and sell readily. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	7	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	6	@	6¾
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	4	@	6
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Apples, Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples, Winter, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	7 00
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	12 00	@	15 00
Quinces, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	6 00

BEANS.

But little doing, though salable at our figures. We quote:

Small Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 25
Medium, ℔ bushel	75	@	90
Kidney, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Red, ℔ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
China, ℔ bushel	1 52½	@	1 75

SEEDS

Are without special movement. Dealers buy very cautiously, evidently anticipating lower prices in December and January. We made sale of Ohio Clover, this day, at 9c. Timothy $2 25; Flaxseed, $1 50. We quote:

Clover, ℔ lb	$0 08¾	@	$0 09
Timothy, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	1 45	@	1 55

NUTS.

Chestnuts and Hickory Nuts are arriving in considerable quantities, and promise to be very abundant. Our quotations are for the small thin-shell nut; the large thick-shell Ohio are not very salable here, except at very low prices. We would not advise shipments. We quote:

Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	$4 00	@	$4 50
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Ohio Nuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	—

HONEY.

Clover, in Boxes, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Buckwheat, ℔ lb	14	@	15
Strained, ℔ lb	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The season for shipping Poultry is at hand. The receipts for the past week have been in excess of the demand, prices having ruled so high as to prevent general consumption. Prices at the present moment, however, bring it within the reach of all, and we anticipate a more healthy trade hereafter. The Poultry that has come to hand is of very poor quality generally, and we would here remark that it only brings our highest quotations when properly fatted and dressed, and in good order, and parties must not expect that every old, lean, scraggy fowl in the country can be shipped to this market at a profit; and in this connection we give the following directions for dressing Poultry: In the first place it should be fatted, and not fed for at least twelve hours before being killed. Stick them in the neck or cut off their heads; hang up and let the blood run out. Before they are cold scald off the feathers in water nearly boiling hot; then throw them into cold water, or hang them up in a cool place for a few hours, till the animal heat entirely leaves the body; then pack in good boxes or barrels, with clean straw between each layer. Game is arriving freely and plenty, except Quails. A good lot of Venison sold at 15c. to-day. We quote:

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Geese, ℔ lb	8	@	11
Woodcock, ℔ pair	31	@	38
Squabs, ℔ dozen	2 50	@	2 75
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	—
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ℔ pair	38	@	62
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	38	@	62
Quail, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 50	@	—
Red-Head Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Partridges, ℔ pair	56	@	62
English Snipe, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Wild Turkeys, each	1 00	@	1 50
Wild Geese, each	50	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 38
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	—
Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Junes, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	—
Western Reds, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 13
Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 13
Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 35	@	1 38
Carters, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 63
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 38
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Onions, White, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Turnips, white, ℔ bbl	62	@	75
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl	88	@	—
Beets, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00	@	4 50
Marrow Squash, ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Garlic, ℔ 100	7 00	@	—
Cauliflower, ℔ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, ℔ doz	62	@	75

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 22 bbls. Ashes; 22,697 bbls. Flour; 29,486 bushels Wheat; 14,736 bushels Corn; 4,680 bushels Rye; 10,413 bushels Barley; 6,425 bushels Oats; 1,415 pkgs. Provisions; 222 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 120 bbls. Po's at $5 25, and 60 bbls. Pearls at $5 25. ℔ 100 lbs. Yesterday, 100 bbls. Montreal Pots were disposed of at $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 260 bags Maracaibo, part at 12¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported at 1,200 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅜	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—The near by and local trade continue to buy desirable goods pretty freely of the principal jobbers, who at present monopolize the bulk of the regular private trade. Choice Domestic Cottons and really popular Woolens are quoted firm, with reduced supplies available. Foreign productions are suffering from the depressive influence of large arrivals, which, with broken and surplus lots from early receipts, are being forced through the auction-rooms on the market at generally low rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very important changes, to-day. The demand has been active, especially for State brands—prices of which are firmer, though not quotably higher. Toward the close, the inquiry diminished, as the principal buyers anticipated a reaction in the trade, favorable to their views. We have heard of sales of 25,250 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 85@$4 95; extra State at $5 00@5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ bbl., chiefly at $5 55@$5 65.

Unsound Flour	$3 85	@	$4 05
Superfine State	4 85	@	4 95
Extra State	5 00	@	5 10
Superfine Western	4 90	@	5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 50	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@	8 50

Southern Flour is less active, yet is firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,350 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales to-day, 825 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy and languid, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and lower, to-day. The demand is moderate. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels, including good white Canada, part at $1 35; prime to very choice White Michigan, in small lots, at $1 50@$1 55; prime White Indiana, a small lot, at $1 50; Amber Michigan, at $1 37; Chicago Spring, part to arrive, at $1 10@$1 10¾ ℔ bushel. Corn has been in limited request, and prices have declined; sales have been confined to 13,000 bushels, at 98c.@$1 01 for Yellow Northern and Jersey; 98c.@$1 for White Jersey; 99c. for mixed Western; and 99c.@$1 01 for Yellow Southern, ℔ bush. Rye is quiet and languid; sales were confined to small lots, at 83c.@87c., mainly at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is less active, but is firmly held at from 75c@88c. for inferior to choice State and Canada, ℔ bushel. Desirable lots are quite scarce. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair request, since our last, at uniform rates. Prime Buenos Ayres, 25c., 4 ℔ cent. off for cash, and 25½c., 6 months; Orinoco, 23c., 6 months' credit. Of Porto Cabello, sales have been made of 2,789 open, and 520 booked, on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—Sales have been moderate. Prices have not varied.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, and prices have been sustained. In Albany, a good trade has been reported, at steady rates. The Albany *Evening Journal* states that: "Inch-and-a-quarter clear pine continues scarce, which will, doubtless, continue to the end of the season. Hemlock is in limited supply, and prices are tending upward. Spruce is not very plenty, yet the assortment in market is fair. Sawed shingles were scarce and in active request. The stock and assortment of hardwood is good, with the exception of Black Walnut, which is scarce and wanted. Other kinds of lumber are in good supply, at our quotations. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to October 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantlin, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	184,119,900	29,743	21,716	138,648,880
1851	218,658,703	28,980	108,000	95,977,790
1852	268,926,987	26,297	233,576	92,177,605
1853	334,803,468	26,232	18,229	90,963,480
1854	353,353,551	16,735	23,029	111,864,423
1855	204,046,353	49,036	11,530	116,316,525
1856	185,027,975	30,424	11,575	89,077,255
1857	199,681,002	50,397	105,784	145,617,531
1858	222,602,450	28,922	103,676	118,853,532
1859	245,856,762	43,537	66,931	107,744,503

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@32c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.; 35 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 24c.; and 20 hhds. Centrifugal at 19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been moderately inquired for at uniform rates. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request at 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have been rather quiet, to-day, at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, chiefly at $15 25@$15 30 for Mess, and $10 87½@$11 for Prime ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls., here, at our quotations, and 100 bbls. Prime, for future delivery, on private terms. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¾c., and Shoulders at 8¼c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied much; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is more plenty and is depressed. The transactions include 650 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$10 50 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 25@$1 37½ for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 200 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.; and 300 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 5 tons Tallow at 20s.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 200 bbls. Oil at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 50 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 30 boxes Tobacco at 3s. 6d. For London, 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour, part at 3s.; 1,300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 200 bales Tobacco at 90c. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Antony and Cleopatra.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Diamond Cut Diamond—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Jewess—Magic Barrel—Whirligig Hall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl at the Inn. Evening: Out of the Depths.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators was continued at Charlestown yesterday. The Court having decided the night before to place Brown first at the bar, notwithstanding his urgent plea for delay, a Jury, apparently unexceptionable in character, was obtained. In opening the case on either side, the counsel defined their views of the statutes and common law upon which conviction was sought, wide differences of opinion appearing between the defence and the prosecution. Mr. Botts, for defence, incidentally referred to a statement forwarded by telegraph from Akron, Ohio, where Brown formerly resided, that insanity was hereditary upon the maternal side of his family; and added that while his client admitted the correctness of the information, he was extremely anxious to relinquish any advantage the fact might be presumed to afford in his favor. The testimony was then commenced, eliciting a recital of the thrice-told incidents of the outburst and its speedy repression.

Our later advices from Hayti state that the whole nation appeared to unite in expressions of sympathy for President Geffrard on the occasion of the murder of his daughter. The President has issued a circular announcing that he is informed of the names of the murderers, and will have no pity upon them. Timoleon Savon, whose arrest was previously announced, has made a confession, stating the object of the deed was to attract the President to the spot and then kill him.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. It was rumored that the acting British Minister, Mr. Matthews, had authorized the recognition of the Juarez Government by the British Consul at Vera Cruz. Robles, Degollado, Ampudia and Marquez were all inactive, while Miramon was busily engaged in preparing for his expedition against San Luis.

A special dispatch from Baltimore informs us that a large American meeting was held in that city last evening. Senator Kennedy made a speech in which he traced the cause of the Harper's Ferry insurrection to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. The Hon. Henry Winter Davis followed with a strong denunciation of the Democratic Party, and charged it with the late outbreak in Virginia, the Kansas troubles, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. John Minor Botts was yet to speak at the hour our dispatch closed.

Two well-known financial institutions at Toronto, the International and the Colonial Banks, have failed. The former was subjected to a run on Wednesday, when it yielded; and the other shared its fate yesterday.

We have already announced that the steamer *New-World*, well-known as one of the largest and finest boats plying upon the Hudson, was sunk on Wednesday evening in one hour after leaving her dock in this City. The cause of the accident was the breaking of her connection-rod, which was driven endwise through the bottom of the boat. The walking-beam also fell, destroying a considerable part of the light work adjoining, and badly damaging the machinery. There were over two hundred and fifty passengers on board, all of whom, it is believed, with possibly two or three exceptions, were taken off by the steamtug *Ohio* and the schooner *Jack Downing*, which were fortunately near the scene of disaster. The steamer will probably be raised within a short time. The *Hendrick Hudson* takes its place on the line for the present.

A resolution in favor of extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. Robt. M. McLane, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen last evening, and was concurred in by the Councilmen. The Councilmen also laid over a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to procure a new clock for the City Hall, at an expense which should not exceed $4,000; authorized the printing of five thousand copies of the laws relative to making and perfecting assessments in this city, and recommended a concurrence with the Mayor's suggestions relative to the sale of the Union Ferry lease.

The Stock Market yesterday showed increased firmness on New-York Central and the Western shares. State Stocks steady. Money was ½ @ cent. cheaper on strictly first-class paper. Exchange quiet.

Flour opened briskly, but closed tamely. No important changes occurred in prices. Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower, yet not actively inquired for. Rye was dull and heavy. Cotton, Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Leather, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate request. Sugars attracted more attention. Hay, Hops and Rice were in good demand. Freights were somewhat brisker.

A Consul who Needs Counsel.—It appears by the latest mails from Europe that a certain Mr. Guiseppe Binda, long Consul of the United States at the port of Leghorn in Tuscany, has made himself so prominent in opposition to the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and so earnest in support of the party hostile to the project of annexation to Piedmont, that the authorities have found it necessary to decapitate him officially by withdrawing his *exequatur*. Should this intelligence be confirmed, we trust that the Administration will lose no time in letting Mr. Binda understand that he has been making a wholly intolerable use of his position and of the national flag intrusted to his keeping. As we have no diplomatic representative in Tuscany, this gentleman, our Consul at the most important port of the State, virtually carried the United States flag with him in his partisan demonstrations. His offence, therefore, against international comity and the proprieties of his station, was not less grave than the dereliction for which we punished a small bevy of British commercial agents in this country during the Crimean War, by sending them suddenly and peremptorily home. Mr. Binda evidently needs a little wholesome advice from the Secretary of State, if he has been playing the agitator in questions with which the United States can have no possible official right to interfere.

The case, too, is worth notice as an illustration of the consequences which may always be expected to follow from perseverance in our shabby system of consular nominations and appointments. Mr. Binda is understood to be a citizen of Tuscany by birth and connections, and might, therefore, reasonably have been expected to represent the United States at Leghorn very much as the United States would be represented at Paris if Mr. Mason were to be succeeded by M. Ledru Rollin, or at London if Mr. Dallas were to be supplanted by the celebrated Chartist Mr. Ernest Jones.

Practical Abolitionism.

Col. Forbes, the military authority of John Brown in all the earlier stages of his Anti-Slavery crusade, and the consultative captain of the New-England leaders in the days of the Kansas war, has published, or suffered to be published, in relation to those portions of his career, a series of letters which demand the gravest attention. These letters bear internal evidence of their authenticity; and they put it beyond a question that numbers of public men in this country must have been cognizant of the general character and intentions at least of the insurgent leaders at Harper's Ferry for more than a year past. The serious importance of this fact can hardly be overlooked. It must not, however, for that reason be exaggerated. There is nothing in the revelations of Forbes which implicates any of these gentlemen as positive parties to the purposes of Brown. With the exception of Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, the philanthropist who gave "to Greece his shining blade" a quarter of a century ago, but lived to give the Sharpe's rifles of other people to Kansas in our own day, no conspicuous Northern man appears to have known *positively* what Brown meant to attempt, or when or where he meant to attempt it. Their connection with the affair seems to have been limited to a general impression that Brown and Dr. Howe and other extremists, whom they did not care to offend, were busily contriving some great mischief against the slave interest at the South. Probably neither Mr. Seward, nor Mr. Sumner, nor any other prominent man mentioned in these letters, really believed in his heart that Dr. Howe would find Brown the money to assail the South, or that Brown would find the men. They were simply playing with edged tools which they could not help using. But accepted in this aspect, these revelations mark an epoch in our history, and their lesson should not be lost.

It has for years past been a favorite amusement with the Abolitionists of New-England to assemble and meet together in some pleasant piny grove, on the Fourth of July, then and there to denounce the Constitution of the United States as a "covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

At these philanthropic picnics the aid of Heaven has been invoked in highly exasperating hymns for the annihilation of the accursed Union; and the ecstatic company have regularly wrought themselves up into a fervent conviction that between themselves—the Israel of the North—and the idolatrous nation at large no peace was possible. It is not at all surprising that such a pastime as this should take root in New-England. New-England was born into the world through much tribulation of polemics and gunpowder. Like the Abolitionists, the Puritans held themselves to be "a peculiar people," the sole candle of the Lord in a naughty world. It is but natural that the old leaven should still be at work in the blood of the more fanatical of their descendants; and that these, in their time, rejoice to "come out" from the common masses of Philistine humanity. Thus, Liberty and Justice are words which it does the heart good to utter, even if the mind remains a little muddled as to their immediate application. Moreover, the Union, standing pretty firmly and maintaining the national commerce and industry at a very fair level of prosperity, the most desperate of Anti-Slavery prophets generally felt that he might take up his parable against the South without seriously endangering the prospects of printed cottons or the Fall trade in brogans. And so, from year to year, these picturesque parliaments of treason flourished exceedingly, and those who led them came to be powers in the land. But the question of Slavery in these United States is no holiday topic to be taken up and dismissed at will. It strikes down into the fundamental principles of human society; and human beings cannot discuss or deal with it without finding their strongest faculties taxed, their keenest feelings enlisted in the argument. In accordance with that principle of Popular Sovereignty on which the whole fabric of our institutions rests, such a question as this should never have been brought into the political arena at all, beyond the borders of the sovereign communities which it immediately concerns. Whether by the fault of Northern or of Southern men need not now be inquired into, this wholesome principle was abandoned very early in our history. Politicians, especially in New-England, insisted upon tampering with the subject, and the public mind gradually became imbued with the idea that Slavery in the several States of the South depended, in some mysterious way, upon the General Government for its existence, and, consequently, that it was a legitimate theme of national debate. Southern men were mad enough to foster this idea by sectional and strictly Southern action, forcing the question of Slavery angrily back upon the angry North, and invoking the Union to the defence of their strictly domestic rights. The political conflict once begun, it followed as of course that the extreme men, the "men of logic," who handled the subject in the most cogently rhetorical fashion, and went to work on the merits of the case, should become, as it were, the bell-wethers of the flock. The New-England Abolitionists drifted at once into this position at the North, as did the Secessionists at the South. Men like Garrison and Wendell Phillips, fierce, uncompromising, recklessly consistent, seeking no other reward than the delightful applause of their disciples and the more delightful abuse of mankind in general, prepared the way for a calmer, more cautious and practical array of merely worldly politicians. Abolitionism did duty as the locomotive of the Republican train.

The attack on Mr. Sumner and the Kansas question in 1856 brought the leaders and their followers suddenly together into a closer communion than they had before affected. For this the South has itself mainly to thank, and it must now coöperate by self-sacrifice and self-constraint with the conservative North in doing away with the consequences.

In accepting a general responsibility for the views of these Abolitionist Peter the Hermits, the Republican leaders, of course, never expected anything positive to come of the crusade they were preaching, knowing as well as Col. Forbes, but without his sad experience, that the loudest orators were the worst paymasters, and that the most vehement apostles of war and martyrdom were the last men in the world to risk their persons, or their comfort, or their property in the cause they advocated, the Republicans forgot that the heart of the hearer may sometimes be warmer than the lips of the speaker, and that possibly men of action in the Abolitionist ranks might take their leaders at their word. They made the fatal mistake of confounding the Wendell Phillipses of the platform with the John Browns of the battle-field. They will now atone for their selfish madness, no doubt, in sackcloth and ashes.

These revelations of Col. Forbes will increase the anxiety and indignation of both sections of the country. They prove that there are Abolitionists among us fully capable of organizing a military crusade, and of stirring up a servile insurrection in the Southern States—though they do not give us any very alarming notion of the numbers or the resources of these men. Brown and Forbes, the one a fanatic and the other an Englishman, were the only two men of any military experience whom they could enlist, and their military chess-seems to have been insufficient to keep them both in the service. But they show—what is more important—that some among our eminent public men have felt constrained by their party relations to palter with virtual treason and to wink at insane sedition. They failed to expose and denounce these plots when brought to their knowledge, lest such exposure should cost them votes. The calculation will prove to have been erroneous. The conservative spirit of the people will punish their default much more severely than the plotters of sedition could have punished their open hostility. The virtue of patriotism has not yet succumbed to the violence of fanaticism; and public men will never find it safe to wink at schemes which menace the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

The New World Disaster.

The steamer *New World*, the finest of the palaces that float up or down the Hudson nightly between New-York and Albany, met with an accident on Wednesday night which sunk her, but did not, so far as we can learn, result in any loss of life. She left her wharf in New-York at 6 P. M. When off Fort Washington Point, some twelve miles from the City, about 7 o'clock, it being dark, and a snow-storm setting in, the pilot discovered a vessel just ahead. He gave the signal to stop, without the usual preliminary signal to "*slow*." The engineer was in the fire-room, but rushed immediately to his post and stopped the engine. The great walking-beam crashed through the rotten gallows-frame, snapping the connecting-rod and falling upon the upper deck. The broken end of the connecting-rod was driven through the bottom of the vessel, and the water began to rush in. The officers, evidently to prevent a panic, sounded no alarm, and did their utmost to collect the passengers, of whom there were some 300, on the upper part of the sinking steamer. One of her boats was lowered; a score or two leaped into it, and pulling off toward a sail vessel, told the peril the steamer was in, but finding the boat leaky, pulled back again. The vessel that was hailed paid no attention to the summons,—possibly because those on board were too stupid or too cowardly to approach, or possibly because in the storm they did not understand the calls of those in the boat. The schooner *Jack Downing*, however, loaded deeply with coal, soon came alongside the steamer, and took on board 60 passengers, when, fearing that she would sink, her lines were cast off, and her load taken to Yonkers. A few minutes afterward, the steam-tug *Ohio*, cutting loose her tow of twenty-two canal-boats, came up and rescued all the remaining passengers and crew who presented themselves. The tug then drew the steamer as far in shore as was possible, where, in less than an hour after the accident happened, she sank, only her hurricane-deck remaining above water.

It is thought that no lives have been lost; but at present this cannot be satisfactorily determined. There were several men drinking below, and one lying drunk on the main deck when the steamer began to sink, and it is not sure that they escaped. It was thought that when the rush was made for the long-boat some fell overboard, but that is not positively known. If the accident had happened an hour or two later, when a larger number were at supper and many had retired, the calamity must have proved fatal to large numbers.

The facts are hardly known with sufficient definiteness yet to enable us to lay the blame of the disaster precisely where it belongs, but enough is proved to inculpate several parties. The gallows-frame, which had the weight and the strain of the walking-beam to support, ought to have possessed immense strength, but, in point of fact, it was in places so rotten as to crumble between the thumb and finger. This was a grave misdemeanor, for which the proprietors of the boat must be held responsible. The leaky condition of the long-boat was entirely inexcusable. The pilot gave the signal to *stop*, without the usual signal, in advance, to *slow*. The engineer is supposed, in such an emergency, to stop only so soon as it can be done with safety to the machinery. If he had been at his post, probably the engines might have been stopped just as quickly as they were, and without damage. But not being there, several seconds were lost before he could heed the signal; when he did, it was obeyed so suddenly that the gallows-frame could not sustain the wrench. Unless further investigation shows some mitigating circumstances, the engineer would seem to be sadly to blame. Some of the passengers are disposed to blame the officers for not sounding the alarm earlier, but the result shows that great care was taken to prevent a panic, and probably, in this respect, the course pursued was the most judicious.

The exhibitions of selfishness and meanness on the part of the waiters who speculated in life-preservers, was offset by the behavior of another colored waiter, whom all speak of as seeming to be everywhere present, directing the escape and quieting the fears of the alarmed. The possible inhumanity of those on board the vessel that was hailed and lent no succor, is relieved by the ready and self-sacrificing efforts of Capt. Craig, of the *Ohio*, and Capt Crane, of the *Jack Downing*.

Whether any lives have been lost or not, the proprietors of the People's line owe it to the public to make a thorough investigation of the facts in the case at once. And especially since the blame of what was so near to proving a terrific calamity seems, in view of the facts already obtained, to lie with the proprietors, the public owe it to themselves to insist that the investigation be not postponed or glossed over.

The Duke of Magenta and Brian Boroihme.—The question whether Erin has a right to brag of the great deeds of the French Marshal, MacMahon, has just been answered by the hero himself. The Duke of Magenta has not indeed accepted the crown of Ireland, so pointedly tendered to him by the Bishop of Orleans in his recent plea for the Pope; but he was recently received in a magnificent manner at Lille by an Irish deputation which offered him a gold medal of the event, and told him that Ireland and Irishmen "were proud to recognize him as the descendant of a noble race, whose origin goes back to the greatest of Irish Kings, Brian Boroihme, of the Eleventh century." "France," added the Delegation, "claims your high deeds of arms, but she will permit Ireland to remember that you are her own, and one of her most illustrious sons." The Duke gracefully admitted his ancestry, and opened his heart to the sympathy offered him by the "land of his fathers." The man of Magenta and of the Malakoff may, therefore, be definitely set down as an Irishman; and if Ireland means to "assert her nationality," she has here a soldier King ready made to her sceptre.

Something for the Chamber of Commerce to Look After.

In the month of January, 1856, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York made a contract with Messrs. Husted & Krohel for the removal of Diamond Reef; said contractors engaging to blast and remove said reef to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean water; and to have said removal to said depth made and completed within seven months from the date of contract, under penalty of forfeiting to the City the sum of ten dollars each day, for every day the work should remain unfinished beyond the time specified in the contract.

For this work and on these terms, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of our City agreed to pay said Husted & Krohel the sum of $35,600, being at the rate of $8 90 per cubic yard, for every yard of rock removed. The bid of the contractors had been for this latter sum per yard; but as the advertised specifications called for a bid in gross, contractors were, previous to the signing of the contract, permitted to alter their bid to the required form; and for the fulfillment of their contract under the penalties named, and with the additional penalty that they should pay for any damage sustained by shipping through their neglect to fulfill said contract, two responsible sureties were given who signed bonds to the City on behalf of said contractors.

Some question afterwards being raised as to the right of contractors to alter the form of their bid, Mr. Justice Davies, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, June 6, 1856, held and decided said contract, under the specifications, to be valid and binding.

According to this contract, thus made and fortified, the total removal of Diamond Reef to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean water, shonld have been made and completed within seven months next succeeding the 26th of January, 1856; or the contractors should, on the expiration of that time, have commenced to pay ten dollars each day to the City for their breach of contract. The specifications which called for the contract had luminously recited the various frauds practiced on the City in other cases; and had warned all persons proposing to bid for this particular job, that the terms of this contract would be enforced to "the very letter." This last quotation was printed in large black capitals, which stood out from the remainder of the text like a big birch broom in the hands of an angry schoolmaster. Let us see what effect the threat has had!

Before the expiration of the seven months, Street Commissioner Taylor, by what authority does not appear, took it upon himself to grant an extension of time up to the 1st September, 1857, for the fulfillment of the contract. In other words, by a stroke of his pen he made, or attempted to make, to the contractors a present of ten dollars each day for every day between the 26th August, 1856, and the 1st of September, 1857,—a total of about three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars in ready money; together, it is to be supposed, with release of responsibility as to any damages sustained by shipping from their neglect. This was a slight deviation from carrying out the provisions of the contract "to the very letter;" but let us proceed further with the case.

From the 1st September, 1857, there is no pretence that the penalty of ten dollars each day has not been accruing to the City from the contractors; and yet we find that on the 7th February, 1859, the sum of ten thousand dollars on further account of this contract was paid in some mysterious manner by the Comptroller; and to whom? Husted & Krohel have disappeared, as is the custom of City contractors in these cases; and when we come to lift the inmost curtain in the sanctum of this iniquity, we see the outlines of a figure at once recognizable as that of Mr. John Pettigrew, in whose favor mysterious City clerks have long been in the habit of making mysterious mistakes and erasures.

Now we desire to have this matter investigated. We desire to know how and to whom the last sum of ten thousand dollars has been paid. An assignment of contract to Pettigrew would not release the bondsmen of Messrs. Husted & Krohel from their liabilities; nor could such assighment have been legal or binding on the City, unless made with the consent of the Street Commissioner, and with sureties given by John Pettigrew as in the case with the original contractors. It would also be interesting to know at what time this assignment was made. Was it made before or after the legal expiration of the contract, and was the last sum of ten thousand dollars paid to the order of John Pettigrew, or to the order of the original contractor?

Even allowing the extension of time to the 1st September, 1857, made by Street Commissioner Taylor, to have been valid, there have since accumulated against the original contractors, or against Mr. John Pettigrew, if he be their assignee, the sum of $7,850, down to the date of this article, as the penalties named in the contract for non-fulfillment, up to date of the work. If Taylor had no power to make the extension, and he certainly had no legal right under the charters of the City, then the penalties due to the City in this case, must be within a few figures of $11,700. We demand that the Corporation Counsel shall be instructed to commence proceedings, at least for the recovery of the lesser sum.

But no one seems to know how much or how little has yet been paid on this job. In the year 1856 we find that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was paid on account of Diamond Reef, and in February last ten thousand dollars more; but this is all we can learn. Have there been any other payments, and if so, how much? To whom have the payments been made; and is there, in the Street Department or elesewhere, the slightest proof that a total of fifty cubic yards of rock have yet been removed under the contract? We know that during some months of the present year, an old sloop, having attached to her bows an old diving-bell, has been anchored somewhere in the vicinity where Diamond Reef is supposed to lie; but whether this sloop, to any practical purpose, ever had more of a crew than the *Flying Dutchman*, the most regular crossers of Hamilton Ferry find themselves unable to determine.

At all events, crew or no crew—real diving and blasting, or mere *simulacra* and false pretences of such performances—we demand to know what steps have yet been taken by the Law Department of this City to enforce against Messrs. Husted Krohel, or Mr. John Pettigrew, if he be their assignee, those penalties named in the contract, which were to have been carried out "to the very letter?" Can any one tell us or prove to us by surveyor's certificates that any part of Diamond Reef has yet been removed to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean water? Will not the Chamber of Commerce at once take action in this matter, and order that a survey be made by some engineer not liable to the City taint?

Ten days after Mayor Tiemann's inauguration, he sent a very able message to the Common Council, complaining that in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the Battery Enlargement contract, with reference to a sea wall, the channel between the Battery and Diamond Reef was being rapidly filled up and becoming impassable, except at high water, to vessels of the larger class. That message, like many other able and wise messages from the same source, was quietly tabled by the City Fathers, and has not since been heard of: it was referred to a Committee in due course, which Committee in due course never reported it back.

We wish this whole matter ripped up and thoroughly investigated. Our Street Commissioner has earned a solid and desirable reputation for the fearlessness of his assaults on jobbing and corruption; let him add another leaf to his civic chaplet—in fact, a large laurel twig with copious leaves—by bringing his clear mind to bear on this mysterious transaction, and probing it (which the contractors, we suspect, have *not* done with Diamond Reef) to the bottom.

While his hand is in at this work, we would also call his attention, and that of the Chamber of Commerce, to the reef variously known as Prince's or Coenties Reef, which lies almost opposite pier No. 8 East River, and which is greatly complained of by all pilots and shipping masters doing business on that side of our harbor. Let the Chamber of Commerce order surveys of both reefs, to ascertain how much has *not* been done on Diamond Reef, and how much is wanting to be done on Prince's. Let us then learn how and to whom the last payment of ten thousand dollars was made, and we shall be in a position to estimate the aggregate net profit of this last municipal Chiriqui-digging.

The Faith of the Hapsburgs.

The Austrian disease of official dishonesty appears to be really incurable. Nothing can bind the House of Hapsburg to its word; and it may safely be assumed as a cardinal principle in modern politics that no permanent peace need be looked for in Europe while the irresponsible control of so large a portion of the Continent continues to be lodged in the keeping of a sovereign family so thoroughly insensible to the idea of reciprocal obligations, as between its subjects and itself. In the stress and agony of the late Italian War, when bankruptcy stared the Treasury in the face, the Emperor Francis Joseph made an appeal to his people for aid, and decreed, on the 13th of May last, an increase upon all the direct taxes, to be levied "only during the war." This increase amounted to 2½ per cent. additional impost on funded property; to 1-5th per cent. additional on landed incomes and mercantile profits; to 1-6th per cent. additional on all direct taxes; and furthermore required the Treasury officers to retain 1-5th per cent. on the interest of the national debt when the half-yearly coupons should be presented for payment.

Of course the peace, with all its humiliations, brought to many Austrians the consoling thought that these heavy burdens were at once to be removed. But the Imperial Treasury does not so lightly relax its hold on the national purse. A decree has just been issued *prolonging* the war-levies for a year till the 1st November, 1860. Had such a measure been proposed by a Republican Government what denunciations we should have heard of Democratic bad faith and popular "repudiation!" As it is, the Hapsburgs will hold their dishonored heads as high as ever in the world, and march imperially on in a career which will assuredly conduct them, sooner or later, to the very vulgar and commonplace conviction that after all, "Honesty is the best policy."

The Reward of Enterprise.

It is pleasant to see struggling enterprise meet with final success. Our neighbor the *Herald* has at last succeeded in getting an original letter from the neighborhood of Solferino,—at least from a person writing at Milan who *says* he has been to Solferino. It was announced by the *Herald*, immediately on the breaking out of the Italian war, that it had made arrangements for the earliest news of every incident of it, and had dispatched correspondents to every part of the scene of hostilities. The first member of the *corps* from whom any intelligence has been received is this writer from Milan! Whether he actually succeeded in reaching the elbows of the Mincio, or in penetrating the famous quadrilateral, must remain a matter open to conjecture:—but he did not venture upon the field of battle until the dead had been some three months buried, and all he saw there was peasants selling relics.

But his observations on the road are striking, if not original. He seems to have traveled in company with a volume somewhat familiar to European tourists, called *Murray's Hand-Book*,—which proved of essential service in supplying not only the material, but the phraseology of his epistle The following citations show several instances of such indebtedness:

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 29.

The "old monks" here are all young monks—many of them quite so. They usually enter on their duties here at eighteen or twenty, and after the severity of the climate and their calling have worn their constitutions nearly out, retire to the valleys or some less exposed similar establishment.

The drawing-room devoted to visitors is large and neatly furnished. Its walls are hung with drawings and engravings, and its sides and floors furnished with conveniences—mostly presents of travelers who have experienced the hospitality of the occupants. Among the finest of these are a fine piano.

Thirty or forty years ago all the dogs were lost while out with the monks assisting some travelers, and but for a pair being at another establishment the breed would have been lost.

From Murray's Hand-Book for Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont.

They (the monks) are all young men who enter upon this devoted service at eighteen. The severities of the weather in the Winter, at this height, often impair their health and they are driven to retire to a lower and more genial climate with broken constitutions and ruined health.

The room appropriated to visitors is large and convenient; it is hung with many drawings and prints, presents sent by travelers in acknowledgment of the kind attentions which they had received from the brethren. A piano was among the presents thus sent.

In the year 1825 all the dogs and three servants (sent on this occasion together—an unusual occurrence) were destroyed by an avalanche. Luckily the monks had recently given away a couple of dogs, which were returned to them, or the breed would have been lost.

It is said that the construction of a road across the Simplon was undertaken immediately after the battle of Marengo and his own remarkable passage of the Great St. Bernard. It took six years to complete it, and at times employed more than 30,000 men at once. More than six hundred bridges have been found necessary to its perfect completion, while constructions of massive masonry, forming huge terraces, run along the face of rocks for distance, perhaps miles in length. Ten immense galleries, either cut through the solid rock, or built of enormous stones, and twenty houses of refuge, to shelter people passing, or the laborers on the road, add greatly to its completeness. A great writer has said that the "peculiar character" of the Simplon "is to be the greatest of all those monuments that at once dazzle the imagination by their splendor, and are subservient to general convenience." Its original cost was about $30,000 a mile.

Everybody is aware that it once was a barren rock, and now, after its soil has all been transported to it from the shore, a long distance away, supports its lemon and orange groves and every variety of tropical fruit and flowers, in full sight of the eternal snows of the neighboring Alps. It seems that doctors will disagree on all subjects. This beautiful little island has called forth a shower of opinions from both great and small men, quite as widely at variance as its own barren aspect of a couple of hundred years ago was to its present rich beauty and luxuriance. One calls it a "magic creation of labor and taste—a fairy land, which might serve as model for the gardens of Calypso;" another at seeing it is struck with the idea of "a huge Perigord pie, stuck around with the heads of woodcocks and partridges."

The constructions of a road across the Simplon was undertaken immediately after the battle of Marengo, while the recollection of his own remarkable passage of the difficult pass of the Alps by the Great St. Bernard was fresh in his memory. * * * It took six years to complete, and more than 30,000 men were employed on it at one time. * * * The number of bridges, great and small, constructed for the passage of the road between Brieg and Sesto amounts to 611, in addition to the far more vast and costly constructions, such as terraces of massive masonry miles in length, of ten galleries, either cut out of the living rock, or built of solid stone; and of 20 houses of refuge to shelter travelers or lodge the laborers constantly employed in taking care of the road. * * * To use the eloquent words of Sir James Mackintosh, "* * * * Its peculiar character is to be the greatest of all those monuments that at once dazzle the imagination by their splendor and are subservient to general convenience." * * * The cost of this road averaged about £5,000 per mile.

An ancestor of the family in 1671 converted this mass of bare and barren slate rock (Isola Bella) into a beautiful garden, teeming with the vegetation of the tropics. * * * Every handful of mold on the island was originally brought from a distance. * * * Within a day's journey of the Laplander climate of the Simplon, and within view of Alpine snows. * * * The proverbial disagreement of doctors is nothing in comparison with the discord of travelers on the merits of this island. To Simond the sight of the island at a distance suggests the idea of "a huge Perigord pie, stuck round with the heads of woodcocks and partridges;" Matthews extols it as "the magic creation of labor and taste.....a fairy land that might serve as the model of Calypso."

It is barely possible that the *Herald's* war correspondent, like Mr. Jefferson Brick himself, did not stir out of the snug precincts of the *Herald* office;—and if he did his time and money were certainly wasted,—for Murray's *Hand-Book* is universally accessible on this side the Atlantic, and costs but a trifle.

The *Herald* has also deluged the public with promises of correspondence from on board the *Great Eastern*. It succeeded yesterday morning in publishing a letter dated on board that ship,—but saying nothing whatever about her recent trial trip, nor giving a particle of information about her success or future movements. But he devotes over a column to a thrilling account of a dinner with which he seems to have been supplied by Capt. Harrison. He was struck with the fact that the Captain's attention was constantly called off from his dinner to his business, until finally, says the correspondent, "begging me to take his place, and cut up the pheasants, and be civil to the ladies, he resigned himself to his fate, gave up his dinner, and left us for the last time." And then comes this intensely interesting history of what followed:

"'It is paying rather dear for the glory of commanding the *Great Eastern*,' I remarked, 'to be obliged to abandon *such birds* as these. Shall I help you to a wing?'

'Then you think,' said Mrs. H., smiling archly, 'it is harder for the Captain to run away from a pheasant than from his company, to say nothing of his wife?'

'By no means,' I stammered out. 'What did I say?' and I woke up from *my unconscious homage to the splendid game before me*. There was one thing that struck me forcibly amid the repeated assaults upon Captain Harrison's patience, that he took them as quietly as a target does balls, showing the utmost impassability, *giving his replies and orders with a coolness, precision, and above all a civility*, that proved to my mind that he was the right man in the right place.'

Dinner over, I strolled out upon deck with the ladies, where I met the Captain hurrying by.

'Sorry to be so rude,' said he,' but here's a glorious cigar—a present from New-York."

'May your shadow never be less,' I replied, taking the proffered luxury.

'Now, my man, if you want to get a glimpse of the ship there's no time to be lost; it is getting dark, and there are no lights below. My quarters you have seen, except the bedroom and bath-room—here they are.'"

And so on for a column! The *Herald* Correspondence is certainly worth bragging about. All its agents manage to see at Solferino is a lame beggar selling relics, and all they consider worth describing on the *Great Eastern* is a pheasant served up at dinner!

What's in a Name? Much!—The St. Louis *Herald* has discovered Lord Palmerston at the bottom of John Brown's insurrection; and is convinced that the San Juan difficulty will yet be found to have been the inciting cause of the terrible outbreak which scared all Virginia out of its wits, and drove the mother of States into the arms of the marines. Called by any other name, the St. Louis *Herald* could never have dived so deep, or "stayed under" so long.

The English in China.

It does not seem to be certain by any means that the English Government, or at least the English people, will sustain their Minister in China in the renewal of hostilities which he has precipitated with that country. The leading London journals, and especially the *Times*, have steadily assumed that the Chinese treacherously violated the terms of the treaty, and refused permission to the English and French Ministers to go to Peking. We have already published sundry extracts from Chinese newspapers, directly contradicting this assumption, which, moreover, is not at all borne out by the official correspondence which has been published.

We find in the Bishop Auckland *Herald* an interesting article on this point, giving the testimony of Capt. Longley, son of the Bishop of Durham, and one of the active participants in the battle of the Pei-ho, in which he was severely wounded. On his arrival at Bishop Auckland the citizens gave him a public welcome; and the following passage occurs in his reply to the address presented to him on that occasion:

"There is one expression, however, in your address which I would like to correct if you will allow me, and that is as to the 'treacherous Chinese.' I don't think we have any right to accuse them of treachery, because, when Mr. Bruce made his appearance, *they told him to go up by another way which was open*; but for certain reasons perhaps he thought it was not consistent with the honor of this country—he thought it better to attempt to force the passage; but *they certainly did offer to let him go up the other way*, and therefore there perhaps may be some excuse for them. They certainly did not fire the first shot, for it was not until after Capt. Willis, the Admiral's flag-captain, had blown up the first barrier, which was tantamount to a declaration of war by us, that they fired upon him, and he retired. Next morning the gun-boats were ordered to take up their positions at 7 o'clock, but on account of the strong tide and the wind this could not be effected until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and during the whole of this time the Chinese never fired a shot. Had they opened fire during this interval when the gunboats were aground, I don't think one of them would have escaped; but they waited until the Admiral had pulled up the first row of stakes, and gone towards the second before they fired upon us. Therefore, I *don't think we can call them treacherous Chinese*. Then, as to the report which stated that there was a trap laid for us—this is entirely incorrect—there was no trap at all. We saw it all before we went; we saw the masks before the embrasures, and of course concluded that there were guns behind them, and we saw the mud we had to cross. Therefore I hope you will hear no more about traps or treacherous Chinese. Then, as to our forcing civilization upon these barbarians, as we term them, it appears to me to resemble such a case as this. A crusty old gentleman lives in Bishop Auckland, who likes to follow his own crotchets, and keep within his own house; but a number of persons meet together, go to him, and say, 'You must come out and be civilized; or, you must let us into your house, and become a Christian.' Now I think that a man has a right to defend his own house the best way he can; every man's house is his castle, at least it is acknowledged to be so in England, and I don't know why it should not be so in China. I don't say that we are to give up our trade if we can help it, but I don't think we are right in forcing our civilization upon China; I don't think we show them very good examples of Christianity, or teach such good customs that they need wish to imitate them; and it is a fact, as stated by Lord Elgin, that the further he went into the interior the better disposed the people were towards us; but at Canton and other places, where we have been established for 200 years, they have very bad feelings towards us, because they have had much injustice done to them."

This is strong testimony, from a qualified witness on this very point.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Politics at Baltimore.

RALLY OF AMERICANS IN MONUMENT-SQUARE—SPEECHES OF SENATOR KENNEDY, THE HON. H. W. DAVIS AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Monument-square this evening reminds one of the scenes of 1840. Some ten or fifteen thousand Americans are out with hundreds of transparencies indicating their moral status. "Blood Tubs," "Red Necks," "Awl Blades," &c., filled the open space and were addressed first by Senator KENNEDY, the burden of whose song was in abuse of that brigand doctrine, Squatter Sovereignty, which leads to the irrepressible conflict between slaves and free labor. Strange to say, this was his only allusion to the Harper's Ferry outbreak. He seems to have forgotten his declaration last Winter in Washington that DOUGLAS could and would carry Maryland against the Republican ticket.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS next followed in a personal defence, and endeavored to account for the violence at Harper's Ferry. He attributed it entirely to the Democratic Party—the party, he said, that had invaded Kansas in all her troubles; that had invaded that Territory, and committed bloodshed and murder; that had repealed the Missouri Compromise; and that had attempted to fasten upon Kansas the Lecompton fraud. The Democracy had not only committed all these depredations, but a Democratic President had sent the army into that Territory to put down the outrage.

It was these acts on the part of the South, and Southern aggression upon the North, that had led to John Brown, Harper's Ferry disturbance, which was at the worst only the act of a crazy old fool. He then appealed to the American Party around him to rally to the polls on Wednesday next, and at all hazards to secure the victory.

It is understood by many here that DAVIS will be easily elected, as the dread of violence is now greater than ever before, and the election will go by default.

The speaking is still going on, and it is understood that JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who is on the stand, is to make another grand effort to secure a coalition nomination for the Presidency.

From Washington.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY RECEIPTS—CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The Lighthouse Board has awarded the contract for building the new lighthouse at Cape Ann to EDWIN ADAMS, of Boston, at nearly $33,000; for the metallic work, to ADAMS & ROBERTS, at $6,850; and for lanterns, to the same parties, at $3,500. There were thirty-two bids for the lighthouse.

Senator GWIN has arrived in Washington.

The Treasury receipts for the week were nearly $1,106,000; drafts paid, $1,213,000; drafts issued, $1,275,000; the amount subject to draft is $4,508,000, being a reduction from the amount on hand the preceding week of $169,000.

The Indian Bureau has awarded the following contracts: For Mackinaw blankets, cloths, and dry goods, to CRONIN, HURXTHAL & SEARS, New-York; for ready-made clothing, to WHITING, GALLOUPE, BLISS & Co., Boston; for hardware and agricultural implements, to DUGAN & JENKINS, Baltimore; for northwest guns and powder-horns, to H. E. LEMAN, Lancaster, Penn.

Adjutant-General WILSON, of Pennsylvania, is here on official business, to obtain the remainder of the sums due that State under the apportionment of 1856.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PACIFIC, WITH ALL HER CREW.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Capt. GINN, of the fishing schooner *Rio del Norte* arrived at Portland from the Bay of St. Lawrence. He states that while in the Gut of Canso, the *Exchange* came in and reported that the schooner *Pacific*, of Southport, HARRIS, Captain, while lying at anchor during the gale of the 13th inst., at the Magree Islands, was run into by a drifting schooner, name unknown, and that both vessels were sunk, and all hands lost. The informant stated that he assisted in picking up thirteen dead bodies on the beach. The *Pacific* had a crew of thirteen persons.

Vermont Legislature.

CHOICE OF STATE OFFICIALS—STATUE OF COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 27.

In Joint Assembly, to-day, AMBROSE L. BROWN, of Rutland, was appointed Railroad Commissioner, and WM. G. SHAW, of Burlington, reporter of the Supreme Court decisions.

The bill appropriating $2,000 for a marble statue of ETHAN ALLEN, to be placed in the State House, passed the House by twelve majority.

The Propeller Troy.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE CREW OF THE LIFE-BOAT.

GODERICH, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 27.

The lifeboat of the propeller *Troy* was found this morning near Port Franks, in good order, but empty. The coast between Goderich and Port Franks has been searched for traces of the crew, but without success. There is now but a bare possibility of their having escaped.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HAVANA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The steamship *Havana* brings Havana advices to the 24th inst. Sugars were held steadily, but rates were nominal; the stock was 150,000 boxes. Sterling exchange 17⅛@18 ₱ cent. premium; Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 3⅛@6 ₱ cent. premium.

From Pike's Peak.

CHOICE OF A DELEGATE—OPERATIONS IN MINING.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The Overland Express from Denver City 20th inst., with $6,000 in dust, arrived this evening.

The election of Dr. WILLIAMS as delegate to Congress is confirmed.

An election for or against a Provisional Territorial Government was to come off on the 24th.

Mining operations were drawing to a close for the season.

From Canada East.

SPORTING ITEMS—TOUCH OF WINTER.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

At the steeple-chase yesterday the Hunt cup was won by *Brunette*.

The English cricketers arrived here from Rochester last evening, and will sail on Saturday in the *North Briton*.

The weather is clear and cold, the thermometer marking 26°.

From Canada West.

BANK FAILURES AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The International Bank of Toronto suspended yesterday. Upon the Colonial Bank, an institution of a similar character, a great run commenced this morning, its doors being besieged by thousands of excited depositors. The bank finally succumbed, and went to protest.

Prof. Avery, of West Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of last Saturday I observe a favorable notice of certain improvements upon GROVE's telegraphing apparatus, recently patented by a gentleman who is introduced as "Mr. T. C. AVERY, for many years electrician at West Point."

This statement in reference to Mr. AVERY's antecedents does great violence to the integrity of history, and doubtedly also to Mr. AVERY's modest appreciation of his own merit, I take the liberty, unsolicited on my part, of putting him "right upon the record."

In the first place, there is not, and never has been, at West Point any such position as "electrician," which Mr. AVERY is said to have filled "for many years."

Mr. AVERY's connection with West Point extended through several terms of honorable enlistment, of five years each, during which time he filled sundry positions of respectability and trust, commencing with that of fifer and bugler for cadets, and ending with that of orderly in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In this last capacity it was his duty to sweep, dust and make fires in the philosophical rooms, perform the manual labor required at the philosophical experiments, clean the apparatus, go on errands, and, in general, do whatever those placed over him might require. ANTI-HUMBUG.

Movements of the Great Eastern.

The following letter has been addressed to the Mayor of Portland by Mr. FRED CUMBERLAND, agent of the Great Ship Company:

PORTLAND, Oct. 26, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Being aware of the anxiety generally felt in relation to the movements of the *Great Eastern* steamship, I beg to inform you that I have this day received official advices from London, dated 24th inst., to the effect that the trial trip from Portland to Holyhead was entirely satisfactory; that the date for sailing for America (the 20th) remained unaltered, but that it was still possible that she might not sail on that exact day.

From this communication I gather that her departure was but a question of a day or two; but I am promised definite information by the *Persia's* mail, and on the receipt of it I shall have the pleasure of acquainting you with its details.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

FRED CUMBERLAND, General Manager.

His Honor, the Mayor of Portland.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT BALLOON.—The inflation of Prof. LOWE's balloon, *The City of New-York*, at Reservoir-square, will not commence till Monday next, on which day the public will be admitted to witness the process and to examine the appurtenances. The postponement on Wednesday was made because of the indications of a storm, which Prof. LOWE had ascertained by barometrical observations was at hand. The snow which fell on Wednesday night accumulated so heavily on the tent in Reservoir-square that it was borne down by the weight. No damage, however, was done to the air-ship, which was beneath it. Yesterday the labor of fastening the valve to the top of the balloon was completed. It is an operation which requires the nicest accuracy, for, unless conducted with the greatest precision and care, crevices will be left, through which the gas would escape. The valve is a beautiful piece of mechanism. The frame-work is of mahogany, and the two lids are of cedar. It is three feet eight inches in diameter, and weighs thirty-five pounds.

GEN. TOM THUMB IN SEARCH OF HIS PROPERTY.—On the 20th inst., a valuable set of harness was stolen from the stable of Mr. CHARLES C. SPRATTON, better known as Gen. Tom Thumb, of Bridgeport, Conn. Having learned from his coachman, JOHN JOHNSON, that the property was in this City, he came here, and, with the assistance of Detective KING, found it. The person in whose possession the harness was having refused to give it up until he was sure that the General was its owner, the latter appeared before Justice CONNOLLY and made the required affidavit. The audience in the Court-room were quite amused at the contrast between the portly Justice and the diminutive General.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, two fishermen rescued a young woman named JENNIE YOUNG, who was endeavoring to drown herself at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River. She was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and subsequently to her residence in Forty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The girl stated that she had lately arrived from Ireland for the purpose of marrying a young American farmer who had paid her passage and agreed to meet her here. She had searched in vain for him in Philadelphia and this City, and her disappointment was the cause of her attempt at suicide.

SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Fourth District met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel. Dr. SNODGRASS received thirteen votes on the first informal ballot and then withdrew his name, as did his competitor, Dr. SAMUEL HALL. The Convention adjourned until Saturday evening, when a Committee of five—one from each Ward in the District—will present the name of another candidate.

The American Nominating Convention for the Eighth Assembly District met at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. The Committee previously appointed recommended the nomination of the candidate of the People's Convention, Mr. JOHN C. SMITH. The report was adopted, and Mr. SMITH was unanimously nominated.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the steam fire engine *Manhattan* will exhibit her powers at Palace Garden, and to-morrow the Fair of the American Institute will close. This is necessitated by an accident which happened to the large tent yesterday. The snow which fell Thursday night accumulated on the canvas in such a quantity that its weight proved too much for the ropes which held it in position, and yesterday morning they gave way. Exhibitors seemed anxious to get their articles from under the tent, and all day men were busy clearing away the wreck. This misfortune will add another loss to those already experienced by the Institute.

MORPHY AT THE CHESS CLUB.—PAUL MORPHY appeared at the New-York Chess-room in the University, last evening, for the last time prior to his departure for the Crescent City. The members of the Club and their friends gathered in great numbers to see him. It was at first proposed that he should play a consultation game against five of the best players of the Club; but it was afterwards concluded not to do so, and Mr. MORPHY spent the evening quietly in conversation with his friends. Another apartment has been added to the commodious rooms of the Club; their neat and comfortable appearance was the subject of considerable commendation last evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE HON. JOHN Y. MASON.—The remains of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, late United States Minister to France, were removed yesterday afternoon to the steamer *Yorktown*, by which they will be conveyed to Richmond, where the friends and relatives of the deceased will receive them. The intention was to have had the body escorted to the ship by some of the military companies of this City, but the short period intervening between their arrival and the departure of the *Yorktown* did not give time to perfect the arrangements for that or any other demonstration of respect.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—We mentioned yesterday that Mr. A. M. SHERMAN, already known to the financial public from his connection with and his ejection from the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, had made a complaint against Mr. CHARLES GOULD for perjury, in connection with the proceedings against Mr. S. on behalf of the Company. Yesterday, Justice CONNOLLY dismissed the complaint for want of jurisdiction. We understand that Mr. GOULD intends to proceed against Mr. SHERMAN on charge of malicious prosecution.

THE MURDER AT THE FIVE POINTS.—PATRICK FARRELL, one of the men charged with having murdered JAMES MCGEE at Crown's Corner, Five Points, surrendered himself on Wednesday to Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward Police. At an examination before Coroner SCHIRMER he asserted his innocence of the crime. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—The American Oriental Society adjourned last evening *sine die*.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Chas. Magnes, a German butcher, was arrested on a charge of having stolen $250 worth of clothing from Mr. Geo. Byron, of No. 115 Mott-st. The accused stated that the clothes had been left in his possession for over a year, and that he pawned them for the sake of getting them out of his way. Justice CONNOLLY held him for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Henry Denkler was apprehended in the Eleventh Ward, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit Mexican dollar at the store of Frederick Ceker. He was taken before a United States Commissioner.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COMPLIMENT TO THE HON. ROBERT M. MCLANE—INSPECTORS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman STEPHENS directing that the hospitalities of the City should be extended to the Hon. ROB'T. M. MCLANE, our late United States Commissioner to China. It is expected that he will soon arrive in this City *en route* to Mexico as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The resolution was sent to the Councilmen for their concurrence.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of appropriating $750 more for the fitting up of the First District Court-room, No. 64 Cedar-street. The report was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of permitting the Street Commissioner to appoint fourteen permanent Inspectors at $900 per annum,—eight in the Bureau of Street Improvements, four in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and two in the Bureau of Roads,—was taken up and elicited considerable debate. It was lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Markets in favor of appropriating $2,500 for repairs to Fulton Market was taken from the table, discussed for a few minutes and laid over again.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in raising the salary of the Messenger to the Commissioners of the Fire Department to $800 per annum. The Board adjourned to Monday.

NO DISTRICT COURT CLERKS APPOINTED.

The Mayor and Aldermen met again at 3 P. M., yesterday, as a Convention for the appointment of District Court Clerks. The opinion of the District-Attorney concerning the disputed point as to the validity of any appointment that the Convention might make, was not yet forthcoming, so the Convention adjourned to Monday next, at 3 P. M., at which time, it is said, the matter will positively be disposed of.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW CLOCK FOR THE CITY HALL—THE UNION FERRY LEASES—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.

Councilman LAIMBEER introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Board, last evening, authorizing the Street Commissioner to procure a clock for the new cupola of the City Hall, the expense of which should not exceed $4,000. The resolution was laid over. Another directing the printing of five thousand copies of the State laws relative to making and perfecting assessments in the City of New-York, was also laid over. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to complete the building for the use of the Fifteenth Ward Police, without contract, at a cost not to exceed $5,580.

The Corporation Counsel was directed to have Sixty-fifth-street opened between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

Resolutions were adopted recommending a concurrence with the suggestions of the Mayor in his veto of the resolution to sell, under one lease, the Catherine, Fulton, Wall, South and Hamilton-avenue ferries. The Mayor, it will be remembered, suggested that a stipulation should be inserted in the lease to the effect that the rent to be paid for the franchises should be equal to the total amount now received for them; and that, so far as the slips are not now owned by the City, the termini might be made adjacent to the present slips.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in extending the hospitalities of the City to Robert M. Lane before his departure to Mexico as Minister Plenipotentiary.

The report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of making an additional appropriation of $416,600 to the Central Park Improvement Fund was made the special order for the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to report an ordinance providing for the appointment of suitable persons to inspect steam boilers which are in use in buildings located within the City limits, held a meeting yesterday afternoon—Councilman LAIMBEER presided.

Mr. JOSEPH E. COFFEE, civil engineer, stated that there was no such thing as accident in the explosion of steam boilers, but that all calamities of the kind were either the result of carelessness or mismanagement. He thought that it would materially decrease the number of accidents if proper persons were appointed to inspect the boilers; and recommended that the boilers should be tested by hydraulic or steam pressure. Engineers in charge should be examined as to their competency in managing a steam engine, sobriety and practical experience. Most of the accidents, in his opinion, originated from an insufficient supply of water. When Mr. COFFEE's examination was concluded, he was requested by the Committee to submit his views in writing before Monday next. The Committee then adjourned.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The investigation into the charges preferred before the Mayor, by Messrs. MCGOVERN and BUSHFIELD, was not continued yesterday at 1 P. M., to which hour it had been adjourned, but was postponed to 10 A. M. Monday. The parties were present with counsel, and the arrangement was a mutual one.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMIGRATION FUND.

The following is a statement of the payments to Counties of 50 per cent. of amount due from May 1, 1857, to July 1, 1859, leaving the first four months of 1857 unpaid, and which will not be due until May 1, 1860, amounting to $10,230 57:

Counties.		Counties.	
Albany	$2,587 98	Ontario	$346 61
Alleghany	6 19	Orleans	152 18
Broome	273 42	Orange	4 23
Cayuga	340 88	Newburgh	76 16
Chautauque	2,260 47	Otsego	10 64
Chemung	59 75	Queens	1,332 81
Cattaraugus	178 98	Rensselaer	344 33
Dutchess	1,055 93	Troy	468 82
Erie	1,099 62	Rockland	384 37
Essex	40 38	Richmond	324 30
Greene	25 00	Saratoga	9 14
Genesee	292 43	Schenectady	5 40
Herkimer	359 84	Sullivan	18 67
Jefferson	4 50	Seneca	127 51
Kings	3,405 64	Suffolk	32 32
Lewis	135 85	Steuben	123 17
Livingston	108 04	Tioga	17 54
Madison	58 83	Tompkins	9 51
Monroe	1,560 93	Ulster	306 45
Montgomery	97 49	Washington	173 34
Niagara	543 81	Wayne	838 87
Oneida	1,588 68	Westchester	975 97
Onondaga	1,330 38	Yates	30 33
Total			$23,535 75

AMUSEMENTS.

The accession of Mme. GAZZANIGA to the Academy forces must be regarded as one of the most judicious steps of the present management. However rich the directors may be in prospective prima donnas, they were until Wednesday night scantily provided for the exigencies of the moment. Even Mme. COLSON—the only previous prima donna of the present season—left something to be desired. This artist's abilities are unquestionably of the first rank, but for a very wide range of Italian opera we need Italian singers, rather than singers of other countries, however extraordinary their talent. The more this fact is impressed on our opera management the better will it be for its permanence. The *style* of the present Italian school secures for it an instant recognition. Its intensity is a thing that can be understood by every one. No amount of art, no radical perfection of method, can compensate for this electrical principle of a spontaneous and responsive Italian nature. Of singers who know how to sing we have had our share, but of singers who know how to excite, we have had but two or three, and foremost in the list stands Mme. GAZZANIGA. It would be an easy matter to depreciate, on other grounds, every bar and passage that this lady sings. Yet with these known deficiencies she is by all odds the most popular and attractive artist now in America. She is an absolute exponent of the sensational lyric drama; an emotional fact about which there cannot be a doubt. Her stage presence is eminently interesting, and free from that slovenly business drag which is too often the characteristic of our singers. Yet with all the space she fills in the public eye, it cannot be said that she oversteps the line of sound judgment, or disturbs the statuesque repose of a perfect artistic illusion for the sake of a little cheap applause. Her moments of rhapsody never descend to rant, even under great temptation, such as the Harpiece in "Poliuto" and *Gran Dio*; in "Traviata."

It was a little unfortunate that Mme. GAZZANIGA labored under a cold, and that the night of her *rentrée*, quite a gala occasion at the Academy, should have been characterized by a managerial apology. There were so many points of striking excellence in the impersonation, that there cannot be a doubt that *Pauline* will be recognized as one of her best efforts. It was no slight undertaking to fulfil public expectation after the tremendous effect which Mme. CORTESI created in the part, but GAZZANIGA did more than this, despite physical drawbacks of the most unpleasant kind. The lady's reception was extremely hearty, and the most fashionable audience of the season was assembled to give her welcome.

The general distribution was the same as last season. Signor BRIGNOLI sang superbly, and acted as though he really took an interest in the Christian cause. Signor AMODIO did the best he could with a small voice and a tremendous cold. It is really too bad that this willing artist never receives the slightest sympathy for his troubles. If he fails from obvious causes to give the usual amount of satisfaction there is always a degree of ungenerous murmuring.

The orchestra, under Signor MUZIO, was scarcely up to its usual excellence, and was pestered severely by one of the worst bands that ever was heard on any stage. The chorus, too, was uncertain and confused. We would suggest to the management that a piano-forte is not the proper instrument for accompanying a choral by the early Christians. A banjo would be as appropriate.

Mlle. SPERANZA was introduced to the public, last night, in VERDI's "Traviata." The lady has a tolerable voice, and will prove a useful addition to the Company.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mme. GAZZANIGA, "Maria di Rohan" will not be given to-night, as previously announced, but "Rigoletto," one of the best-performed operas of the season.

The excitement of the season, it may safely be said, has now fairly commenced. A few performances by such artists cannot fail to place the opera on its old footing, and from the programme just issued by Messrs. ULLMAN and STRAKOSCH we cannot see why there should not be a succession of such performances. With reinforcements of the calibre of Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor BEAUCARDE, (a tenor of the first class who has just arrived,) and Signor SUSINI, there will be no difficulty in keeping up a paying degree of excitement.

The best of artists would fail to draw in the absence of novelty in the *repertoire*. The management has, therefore, selected a new opera by VERDI, called the "Sicilian Vespers"—a work which has been received with remarkable unanimity of opinion by European critics, and which is regarded by musicians as the best and grandest work yet produced by the facile pen of the *maestro*. An agreeable change in this somewhat satiating programme will be MOZART's 'Magic Flute," which is also announced as in preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

An amusing comedy by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, called "The Election," was produced here on Monday evening with fair success. The materials of which it is composed are of so slight a character that it should rather be called a *piece de circonstance* than a comedy. Of plot there is none,—the incidents and characterization constituting its main and only attractions. There is an old gentleman, of a very obvious English type, who objects to the equivocal distinction of serving his country in its legislative halls; a man with a native relish for stage-coaches, yellow waistcoats and watch-seals. In strong contrast with this type of a departing century, there is a young wife who thirsts for distinction and for the *éclat* of the politician's social world. The first makes every compromise to secure the quiet of his retirement; the latter plots and manœuvres to obtain for her husband a coveted position in Parliament. Two lawyers of equal shrewdness operate for each of the interested parties, and a number of well-devised situations are the result. It is a fault of pieces of this character that they must inevitably contain a huge amount of mere talk, involving tedious explanations of motives. If this noticeable defect of Mr. TAYLOR's "Election" could be remedied, there would remain a very amusing play. The first act, especially, needs curtailing. We may add here that the attempt to localize a piece so thoroughly English in every particular has not been especially successful. There was scarcely occasion for the effort. Elections in all countries have certain features in general in-

The piece is excellently played, and especially the *Mrs. Honeyburn* of Miss LAURA KEENE. The quiet self-possession with which this lady manacles her husband with political ideas that he does not entertain, is a secret of beautiful despotism evidently studied from the life. Mr. JORDAN is also excellent.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.

At the Theatre Français a brilliant novelty—*Les Crochets du Père Martin*—was last night put on the boards, with all the force of this admirable little establishment—Mlle. DARCY and M. JUIGNET, in particular, winning new titles to the popularity already accorded them. At the same place, to-night, Mr. DRAYTON renews his agreeable entertainment of the Parlor Operas.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new edifice for the Atlantic-street Baptist Church was laid yesterday afternoon at the corner of Hanson-place and Portland-avenue. The new structure is to be built of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and in the Romanesque style of architecture. It will cost about $30,000, including the land, and will furnish pew accommodations for 1,800 people. The Rev. M. G. HODGE, (pastor,) the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, and the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR took part in the ceremony attending the laying of the corner-stone.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The Mayor of the city has called a special meeting of the Common Council for this evening, to take some action relative to the stoppage of the water supply. It is now nearly a fortnight since any water has been pumped into the Reservoir, and there is not enough remaining to supply the city another week. The contractors positively refuse to do any more work until they are paid for all that is due them under the amended Water Act passed in April last.

A MINISTERIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The South Presbyterian Church has granted a twelvemonths' leave of absence to its pastor, the Rev. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D., who, at the end of seventeen years of devoted service in that pulpit, finds his health seriously impaired. He has left for the South. The Rev. SAMUEL H. COX has consented to supply his place *ad interim*.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR IROQUOIS.—Yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, steam was applied to the new sloop-of-war *Iroquois*. Mr. JAMES MURPHY, the builder of the engines, Chief-Engineer MARTIN, Naval Constructor DELANO, and others, were present, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the result of the trial.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
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Made to our own order at Shaker Village, N. H.
Warranted the best goods in the market.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Elegant Carpets!!
FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE OF ENGLISH, MEDALION AND VELVET CARPETS.
100 pieces of best English Brussels, at 75c., 87½c.
200 pieces of elegant Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. per yard.
50 pieces English Druggets.
500 Hearth Rugs and Mats at half-price.
Floor Oil Cloths at a great sacrifice.
5 bales of Hemp and Dutch Carpeting, cheap.
HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.
Also, just received, per late arrival, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.
ANDERSON, Sign of the large Gold Eagle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

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is no longer a mystery. The rays of light dancing among those splendid
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on exhibition there, have caused the universal advice
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Book Sale.—Catalogue sale of a large and valuable collection of books in the varied departments of literature, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at PEET & COLE'S Auction Room, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. Catalogues now ready and books open for examination.

Sands' Sarsaparilla is said to be peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, Strumous and Scrofulous, to prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin. There are many persons who need such a remedy. Why should they neglect to avail themselves of it?

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Heavy All-Wool Undergarments
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Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Single and Double soles, with heels, at 12s. and 18s. per pair. Ladies', misses' and children's gaiter and button boots, slippers, &c. Boys' patent leather boots.
MILLER'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

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GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ballooning.—Mr. Wise has wisely concluded not to make another ascension without a supply of fine three-cent Cigars and excellent Brandy from No. 37 Fulton-st., to keep out the cold.

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Twenty-five Cent Ambrotypes at the Holmes Gallery. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Cameotypes, equal to the best and cheap as the cheapest.

MARRIED.

IRELAND—JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by the Rev. George J. Geer, UZAL W. IRELAND to EMMA, daughter of George Jones.

STARR—VAN HOUTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, LORENZO M. STARR, of this City, to MAGGIE, eldest daughter of Jno. A. Van Houton, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

☞ California papers please copy.

MARTIN—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, M. L. B. MARTIN to CORNELIA, second daughter of Alexander M. Lawrence, all of this City.

CURTIS—GARDNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. THOMAS CURTIS, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNIE J. GRIDLEY, of this City.

VIGELIUS—GALPIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM VIGELIUS and CLARA LOUISA GALPIN.

WATT—KISSAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. WATT, of this City, to EMILIE F., eldest daughter of James A. Kissam, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

YOUNG—KING.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 28, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. T. Stearns, D. D., STEPHEN B. YOUNG and CLARA, daughter of the late Orange W. King, Esq., all of the above place.

BOTTON—HOFF.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. A. Priest, Dr. EDWARD C. BOTTON, of New-York, to FANNY R., daughter of the late Rev. B. Hoff.

PLACE—CROSBY.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Oct. 27, by the Rev. O. M. Johnson, ROBERT S. PLACE, of this City, to FANNY, only daughter of Jacob Crosby, Esq., of the former place.

HYATT—FERRIS.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, by the Rev. J. H. Harter, EUGENE HYATT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss E. AMELIA FERRIS, of the former place.

BARBER—BREWSTER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Samuel Buel, RALPH POMEROY BARBER, of this City, to MARY BREWSTER, of Poughkeepsie.

CONELY—FELL.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. J. Hickok, of Scranton, Penn., JOHN D. CONELY, of Jackson, Mich., and RUTH M. FELL, daughter of John G. Fell, Esq., of Waverly, Luzerne County, Penn.

DIED.

KING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, of consumption, CHARLOTTE G. KING, niece of James and Euphemia Cushing, aged 31 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 130 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock on Friday, Oct. 28. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, MATTHEW, second son of Henry and Mary Cornelia Morgan, aged 3 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, of pneumonia, CHARLES W. CHURCHILL, M. D., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, ABEL M., son of Abel M. and Imogen Conklin, aged 11 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to do housework for a small private family, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 303 East 10th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress; she has lived in some of the first-class families in the City for the last three years; she understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 175 West 32d-st, corner 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, has lived for four years on her first land last place in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 7, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands millinery, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in housekeeping if required; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking; or as laundress and to assist in chamberwork; good references given. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, 17 years of age, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; would be found willing and obliging; has lived four years in her last place; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, JUST disengaged, wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a good baker, and has good City reference from first-class families. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear building, for two days.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress, or would have no objection to take a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Apply at the residence of her former employer, No. 87 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook and baker of bread; also, a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge, if required; is faithful and obliging; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go South.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or as laundress, or to travel to California or the Western States with a family; has good references. Apply for two days at No. 223 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; is willing to do light chamberwork; or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of fulfilling a situation as laundress or do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS OF age, is very desirous of a situation as housekeeper; would prefer a widower, or bachelor's family; would make herself generally useful and consider compensation secondary to a home. Inquire for or address Mrs. MAURICE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit, likewise poultry and meat. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation. Is competent to take full charge of the nursery; will sew if required. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 203 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 252 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE, CAPAble servant, a situation; is a good cook, neat, economical and obliging, and a very superior washer and ironer; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and laundress; understands baking and all kinds of cooking. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 386 3d-av., near 29th-st. Best City reference from former places.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress, lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; can make dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands meats and pastry; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 488 6th-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; is well acquainted with her business; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best City reference; no objection to South Carolina. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all branches, a situation in a private family; has excellent City references; is a good baker. Apply at No. 165 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, who perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations in a respectable private family; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid or laundress; good reference. Call at the store No. 397 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and nurse or chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress; can operate; has the best City reference. Call or address a note to No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, will also assist in washing, ironing and cooking; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., front room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can produce unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a good family; is a Protestant. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 341½ 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant, with City reference. Can Thursday and Friday at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WELSH girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 116 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 71 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day. Apply at No. 12 6th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 5th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress, a situation. Any lady requiring the services of a really invaluable child's nurse, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, and who is in every particular adapted for her station, will call for ANNA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Two and a-half years' reference from her last place.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS girl, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully qualified to fill either situation with credit and satisfaction; has three years reference from her last place; is careful, and anxious to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH good City reference, situations; one as good, plain cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d av., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS FOR a most respectable and thoroughly experienced servant, of genteel appearance; has lately served with one of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; is a perfect waitress, of obliging and respectful manners. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOrough cook and first-class washer and ironer for a good, honest, capable servant; will be found reliable and trustworthy, and understands kitchen work thoroughly; is very neat and not afraid to work. Has excellent references. Inquire at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; understands her business well; good City reference; no objection to country; wages no object. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young English woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, bread, biscuit, meats, soups and game; has lived in the best of families; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; she is a first-rate baker, and understands soups, game, pastry and jellies; is good tempered; can produce City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation by the week or month. Unexceptionable reference. Address Mrs. ALLEN, book store, No. 351 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; understands her business perfectly; with best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; can take chambermaid and laundress; wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; would like to travel with a family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist to wash and iron. Call, for two days, at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, 15 years old, to take care of a baby, or make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 265 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address E. C., No. 117 Front-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN HAVING A first-class sewing machine, and who understands perfectly the making of boys' clothing, wishes to get two or three more families to work for; would do house linen or any kind of fine stitching. Refers to first-class City families. Apply or address Mrs. E. HUGHES, No. 119 9th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN VERY TRUSTWORTHY in every particular, and familiar with the French and German language, and who can bring good recommendations from his last employer, with whom he has lived the last fourteen months, a situation as light porter, or to attend to out-door work; a position as house servant would be equally acceptable. Address O. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is sober and honest, and industrious. Can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address J. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single young man, who understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and careful driver; is leaving in consequence of his employer parting with his horses. Has the best of City reference from his last place. Call on or address M. B., No. 52 Charles-st., for two days, or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, either in the City or a short distance in the country; or the wife would take a situation in a respectable family as seamstress, as having many years experience as such, and in care of children. Application to be made at No. 62 West 14th-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR GROOM and coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; has no objection to go to any part of the country; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address B. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, without incumbrance, in a private family; the former to act as waiter, otherwise to make himself generally useful; the latter to take charge of a dairy, plain seamstress, nurse or light chamberwork; no objection to go in the country. Address L. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a farm; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) of temperate habits, a situation, in City or country, as groom or coachman; or would care a horse, cow, &c. Any family wanting a quiet, sober man, with first-rate references, will address E. P. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who is capable to take full charge of his business; has the best of reference; any family requiring such will find him willing, obliging and competent. Apply to J. C., No. 883 Broadway, at the apothecary's between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, of undoubted character and ability, a situation as coachman and groom; understands gardening, milking, &c. A permanent home the object most desired. Best of references. Apply or call at No. 179 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; also, the diseases and treatment thereof; wages not the object, but employment. Address A. B., Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; can give most satisfactory City reference; can be seen at the harness-making store No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best City reference. Address M. G., for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store or hotel, by a man who understands his work perfectly, and is not afraid to work; has had four years' experience in one of the best houses in New-York; can give security, if needed. Apply at No. 90 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man, as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of recommendations both in City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as waiter, by a very respectable young colored man from Baltimore. Call at No. 30 Grove-st., from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—AN Editor, Publisher and Correspondent, of long experience, having recently left his editorial charge, is willing to form an engagement as an Editor on some weekly or monthly paper or journal; or would engage his services as a local correspondent or contributor to any paper, literary or political, wishing the same. Address, at any time, WM. B. EVERETTS, No. 19 Beekman-st., New York.

$100 to $1,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO any party procuring for advertiser a permanent situation of proportionate value; advertiser is a gentleman of high respectability, education, and strict business habits, and can refer to firms in New-York of the highest standing. Address JAPAN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for a week.

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE man, will take a situation on the 1st of November, as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; understands his business; will endeavor to do his duty thoroughly; has testimonials. Address S. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED—A SOBER, steady man, of capacity and experience, to attend a Fourdrinier machine, who can bring good references. Apply to H. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 13 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE and seamstress; one industrious and oblizing; wages $7. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Thursday and Friday, at No 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A WELSH OR GERMAN WOMAN TO go to Jersey City in a small family, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of a child. Apply at the crockery store, No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A FEW GENTEEL BOYS ABOUT 14 years old.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; no others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, N. H. A., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 17 years of age. Must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, N. H. A., Box 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM ON THE second floor, with bath-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; a single room on the third floor for a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant location, No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with full or partial board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferries; pleasant location; but few boarders. Call and see at No. 9 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife may be accommodated with board, and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Furniture all new; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished room to let, with board, to two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are but few other boarders. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for himself, wife and daughter, in a pleasant location above 15th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO OBtain a genteel room and bedroom, with board for myself, wife, and child, a year old, with a private American family in the Ninth Ward; we are plain people, and desire the comforts of a quiet home for a reasonable price; the best references given and required. Parties disposed to accommodate, at a sum not to exceed $50 per month, may address, with full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO YOUNG GERMAN gentlemen desire a parlor and bedroom adjoining, with partial board, in a strictly private family, where they can find the comforts of a home. Location not to be above 16th-st., or in Brooklyn or Hoboken. Address B., Box No. 130, *Times* Office, stating prices, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A LARGE FRONT room, or room and bedroom, or two large rooms and bedroom, in a first-class house, location unexceptionable, on the west side of town, may be had with board, with closets, clothes presses, drawers, gas, bath and any convenience for first-class persons who desire the comforts of a reliable home. A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen who wish a location of this kind, and who are willing to pay liberally for such accommodations, will not be disappointed. Address K., Box No. 2,083 Post-office, with real name.

WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD AND FURNISHED apartments, at $60 per month; any small private American family, residing in a good neighborhood, who are willing to make a pleasant home for a gentleman, his brother and wife, will find an agreeable party by addressing, with particulars, BOAZ, Box No. 3,393 New-York Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having grate, gas, with use of bath. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms on second floor, containing all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly furnished suite of rooms, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

THREE YOUNG EUROPEANS WISH to find accommodations in a private family where they can enjoy the comforts of a home; location in the vicinity of Union-square; references given and required. Address E. M., Box No. 1,273 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD. —A few select gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 245 West 31st-st. References exchanged. Apply on the premises. Modern improvements.

TO LET FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 35 West Washington-place, a front parlor, front room on second floor, and bedroom adjoining, with use of bath-room. Private family; no boarders. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. —A comfortable and convenient front room in the third story, with privilege in a pleasant parlor if desired, at No. 62 East 22d-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, in the above first-class house. Conveniently located near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME FOR THE Winter, where lessons on the piano, in French, &c., would be taken as payment for board, &c.; references exchanged. No. 132 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD TABLES, WITH marble or slate beds, for sale, with my improved cushions, for $300, everything complete. Private houses furnished. Second-hand tables for sale cheap.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
28 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
10 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Houston-av.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott-place.

All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington aves., and Fulton-av. Railroad.

Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.

The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, grade l and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads.

The introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.

The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.

For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:
1 House and lot No. 266 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 39 4th-st.
1 House and lot 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE,
Real Estate and House Agent, No. 77 East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE, REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned has on hand and for sale some of the most desirable store property on the 6th-av., and which he will sell at a low cash price; will pay 12 per cent. on the price; also on hand, lots on all parts of the City; also, first-class dwelling-houses on Lexington-av., 4th-av., Madison-av. and 5th-av., and on all the streets from 16th to 48th sts. Houses let, and collections made on the most reasonable terms.
WARREN PLATT, Real Estate Agent,
No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Several desirable building sites situate in the Town of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. A part of these lots are situated in the centre of the town, and are beautifully located for building, the Chemung River running directly in the rear. They will be sold, or exchanged for City or country property in the immediate vicinity of the City. For description of property and particulars, apply to ALEX. P. KINNAN, No. 233 Fulton-st.

TENNESSEE LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10,000 acres in two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands of Southeastern Tennessee; rich soil, heavily timbered, well watered; contiguous to railroads; title perfect; no incumbrance. An opportunity for a great bargain, such as rarely occurs, will be given by early application to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VAluable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS C. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROperty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs; fine location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with brick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE STORES IN 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.; one a corner store. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to WARNER PLATT, Real Estate Agent, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The sloop VICTORY, of Glasgow, of 140 tons burden, in good condition, will be sold low or exchanged for real estate on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 7 BEEKMAN-ST—Room No. 4, up stairs.—The subscriber begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to sell, exchange and rent property, effect sales of business stands and patents, negotiate loans, sell bonds, mortgages and stocks, and insurance brokerage. All orders promptly attended to, JOHN ARMOUR.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

One on West 21st-st.	Rent	$1,000 per annum.
One on West 24th-st.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,600 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,350 per annum.
One on East 31st-st.	Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 39th st.	Rent $14 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st.	Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One down

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5 P. M.; 6:15 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M. For White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—5 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—5 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 129 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors LALLEMAND and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation like the liquid. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 21 Lefay-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER forms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $3 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED OF difficult diseases the past year which had been pronounced hopeless by Old School physicians by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, who has established himself for the Winter at No. 346 Broadway, first door south of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York City. The rational manner in which these have been happily accomplished may be known by calling as above. Consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 24 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 129 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison from the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connects only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.
FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.
The favorite steamship MARION, WM. ROLLINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer COLUMBIA from New-York; to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$30 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	33 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of the above line will leave at 3 o'clock, instead of 4.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of sailing.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD.
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 29, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFELDT,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE,
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUTLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Bank Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	542 & 646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Bames	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphell & Sons	10	4438
Frederich Ludwig C. Von Veley Junghen	13	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Ralke & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagan	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	243
John Lyon	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfson	20	5317, 5345
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.
The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 27, '59.—The public are cautioned against negotiating the following described paper, to wit: Thompson & Morris, on W. C. Tompkins & Co., sight, $155; Bank of British North America on Ferguson & Grain, three days' sight, $218 90; note of Howes, Hyatt, & Co., due Nov. 14, $650 45; note of Lyman Sears & Co., due Nov. 15, $349 20; note of Brumley & Kellogg, due Nov. 15, $400; note of Bradley & Metcalf, due Nov. 26, $691 25. Said paper having been mailed at Boston on the 14th inst., and lost in the mail.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
Commissioners.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$900 EVANSville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage Bonds for $850 good fancy goods. Ten lots Sextonville, Richland County, Wis., worth $1,000, for $750 stationery. 1,000 acres of prime well-wooded land in Randolph County, Va., for a nice cottage and lot in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, or neighborhood, worth $3,000. Property in the City, and land in every State in the Union, for sale or exchange on the most favorable terms.
JOHN ARMOUR, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No. 38 Wall-st., Oct. 25, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the current six months, payable to the shareholders, at the Banking House, on and after Nov. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

VERMONT COPPER MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1859.
AN ASSESSMENT OF FOUR CENTS PER share has been laid upon the Stock of this Company, payable on or before the 27th October, at No. 26½ Broadway. All Stock upon which the assessment shall remain unpaid after that date will be sold for the same.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
Oct. 24, 1859.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Tuesday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

$16,800.—FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF mortgages on improved property in the City of Milwaukie, Wis., valued at over three times the amount. Vouchers as to the value of the property will be furnished. These mortgages draw 10 per cent. interest, payable in New-York. Apply to R. N. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

$9,900.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST MORTgages, on improved and eligibly located business property in Utica, N. Y., valued at twice the amount. Satisfactory vouchers as to valuation will be produced. These mortgages draw seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to R. N. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of November next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking Room, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILroad First Mortgage Bonds; also, American and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and U. S. Steam Sugar Refinery Stocks wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1 next, will present the same for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st.
OCTOBER 25, 1859.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the full

THE STEAMBOAT NEW-WORLD.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Interesting Statements of Passengers.

The casualty which befell the well-known steamboat *New-World*, belonging to the People's Line, was briefly recorded in the NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday morning. We are now enabled to present a more detailed description of the event and its incidents.

The *New-World* left her Pier at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, with over two hundred and fifty passengers, and a large freight list. The darkness of the night, combined with that mistiness which precedes a snow storm, made it necessary to proceed with caution and also confined the passengers mostly to the saloons. When the steamer was passing the point at Fort Washington, twelve miles above the City, the pilot discovered a schooner directly ahead, and so near that it was necessary to stop the steamer to avoid a collision. He gave the signal to stop, which is two strokes of the gong in quick succession. The engineer was in the boiler-room at the time, and, hearing the alarm, shut the throttle-valve with all dispatch, and "unhooked" the engine. This sudden shock—a severe test for any machinery—was too much for the rotten gallows-frame which supported the heavy walking-beam, and brought the whole down with a crash. The crank connection-rod broke off within two feet of the journal of the walking-beam while on the upward centre, and in its fall crashed through the light wood-work of the upper saloons, and was then driven endwise directly through the bottom of the boat. The walking-beam, weighing about six tons, was thrown ten feet forward of its position, crushing the top of the gallows-frame and dashing a large hole through the upper deck. Fortunately it lodged upon the top of the cylinders, partly supported in this position by the gallows-frame. The engineer ordered the fires to be instantly quenched, while the pilot pointed the boat's head toward the shore. The scenes which followed this terrific crash are described in the statements of eye-witnesses who were passengers on board.

STATEMENT OF MR. OLMSTEAD, OF YONKERS.

L. J. OLMSTEAD, of Yonkers, states that the boat was opposite Fort Washington Point, and in about mid-channel. Previous to the accident he stood near the engine-room, noticing the indicators. The engineer was in the boiler-room. Two bells were struck as the signal to stop the engine, without the usual signal to "slow." The engineer sprang into the engine-room, and shut the throttle-valve and threw off the eccentric. This instantly stopped the engine, and there immediately followed a succession of heavy crashes overhead. The engineer ran out of the room, and was followed by all the passengers who had been standing near the engine-room. Mr. OLMSTEAD kept his position, watching for the result, not apprehending danger from the breaking machinery. In a moment the passengers and waiters came rushing out of the forward cabin, saying, "The boat is sinking." Some one who appeared to be an officer told the passengers that there was no danger. The next instant a crowd of passengers came from the after cabin, saying the steamer was making water rapidly, their feet being wet. Mr. O. then went to the larboard quarter, and with the aid of others, lowered one of the yawls. Twenty or thirty persons immediately jumped into this boat, which was soon half full of water. They used it, however, to pull in the direction of a schooner which was under full sail bound up the river. When within 150 feet of her they called upon the captain to stop and go to the relief of the passengers on the sinking steamer, but he made no reply and went on his way. As the boat was to the windward of the schooner, the man at the helm must have plainly heard the outcry. They then returned to the steamer, when they found she had sunk to her guards. The schooner *Jack Downing* was alongside receiving the passengers. Her captain was urged to heave his coal overboard, but in the confusion the vessel was cast off, and the flood tide swept her away from the steamer. Just before leaving the steamer, a lady jumped from the upper deck, striking against the spreadsail, and falling upon Mr. WALLACE, who was knocked overboard. He was rescued uninjured. The fears of the passengers were now calmed by the arrival of one of the tow-boats alongside. Mr. OLMSTEAD and Mr. UNDERHILL, both of Yonkers, piloted the schooner to that place, where the passengers were landed.

STATEMENT OF THE REV. WM. L. PAGE, OF PHELPS, N. Y.

At the time of the accident I was seated in the state-room saloon, near the stove. All the seats were occupied, mostly by ladies. The first intimation of danger was a terrific crashing in the forward saloon. Immediately all rushed in the greatest consternation to the stern. Persons came up from below, saying that all danger was past, and we had only to wait for a boat to take us ashore. I then went forward to examine the nature of the injury received by the boat, and found that the connecting rod was broken a short distance from the walking beam, and that the ceiling and floor were badly broken up. One chandelier was lying in fragments on the floor. While here I heard the alarm that the boat was sinking. I took a life-preserver from an open state-room, an arm-chair from the promenade deck, and ascended to the hurricane deck by the pilot-house, intending to remain there till the last moment. Waiters and others were coming up in great haste over the promenade deck in front, with life-preservers, &c. Soon the alarm-bell commenced ringing; and the only order I heard from any one who appeared to have authority was, "Keep that bell ringing." I am confident there was not a single whistle after the first crash, although the steam was blown off several times. Several boats were near us, but none seemed inclined to come to our relief. A schooner came to the stern of the boat and the passengers, women and men, leaped over the railing of the upper deck like a flock of sheep. The distance to the boat must have been from fifteen to twenty feet.

The towboat *Ohio* soon came up and ran out her gang-plank to one of the boilers of the sinking boat. By the time the passengers had all left the *New-World* the water was rising above the guards of the main deck. Some complained bitterly who had been compelled to pay the waiters from fifty cents to two dollars apiece for life-preservers, but all spoke in high commendation of a colored waiter on the *New-World*, who, with lantern in hand, was in every part of the boat, encouraging the passengers, and telling them to go to the upper decks.

PASSENGERS MISSING.

Mr. MORGAN ROBINSON, of Palmyra, N. Y., with his niece, Miss COLLINDA TURNER, were among the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. He returned to this City yesterday morning to make inquiries about his niece, who is among the missing. He says: "About 11 o'clock Wednesday night I was in my cabin, when I heard a terrible crash, resembling thunder. I knew that something serious had happened to the steamer, and went on deck to learn the cause, when I found that the walking-beam had broken, and that in its fall it had carried the other machinery along with it through the bottom of the vessel, thus making a large hole, through which the water rushed in like a torrent. I did not see my niece after I left her in the cabin; I could not return, as the water was by this time up to the cabin window, and a sloop coming alongside, I went on board, and arrived at Yonkers about 10½ o'clock P. M."

Mr. JOHN WEBBER, of Buffalo, N. Y., states that he "saw two or three persons jump overboard, two of them sank, but he could not say positively whether any were drowned or not. Two or three were in one of the cabins drinking when the accident occured, and as they were known to be intoxicated, it is feared that they were drowned by the water rushing in at the cabin windows."

INCIDENTS.

Among the lady passengers were Mrs. ISAAC NEWTON and her daughter, with other lady friends. They are said to have exhibited perfect self-possession. Mr. THURLOW WEED took refuge in one of the boats, and finding it in a sinking condition, did good service by bailing out the water with his hat. Three passengers took a small life-boat with one oar, and managed to land near Washington Heights, where they found shelter in a shanty.

Capt. ST. JOHN, and most of his officers and crew, remained on board the steamer, doing all they could to save the vessel and her freight. The steamer was carried by the tide toward the west shore, where she grounded in water about twenty feet deep, her hurricane deck and upper tier of state-rooms being out of the water.

One of the waiters was seen to have several life-preservers. A gentleman asked him for one. "How much will you give?" said the waiter. The man pulled out several bills from a pocket-book in his side-pocket, and handed it to the waiter, saying, "Here are four dollars." "Give me your overcoat," said the waiter, "you won't need that." The man turned away from the rascal, and proceeded to adjust the life-preserver about his person. There were no life-preservers in sight, except a few in the hands of passengers. They were kept in the staterooms, and those who were in the lower rooms were driven out before they could secure them.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS.

The passengers who were saved on board the *Jack Downing*, and who effected a landing at Yonkers, repaired to the Franklin House, where a meeting was soon organized. JAMES R. CRAIG, of Schenectady, was appointed Chairman, and EDWARD ROSA, of the same place, Secretary.

Messrs. L. J. OLMSTEAD and E. UNDERHILL, of Yonkers, also passengers upon the same sunken steamer, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following were reported by the Committee, and after unanimous adoption, were ordered to be published in the TIMES, as well as in the other leading papers of this City:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are signally due to Capt. E. W. CRANE and the crew of the schooner *Jack Downing*, for their prompt and timely aid in rescuing us from imminent danger this evening; as also unto JOHN O'KEEFE, bridge-tender of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Yonkers, for his assistance in the landing of passengers at Yonkers.

Resolved, That in view of the suddenness of the disaster, and the surrounding perilous circumstances, we deem it specially meet and incumbent on us to express thanks to Divine Providence that so many were timely rescued from a watery grave.

The above was signed by the following persons. It is only a partial list of passengers, the Clerk's list being still on board the sunken boat.

LANDED AT YONKERS.

O. E. Johnson, Paterson, N. J.; L. H. Judson, New-York; James Byrne, New-York; Fr. Brown, New-York; T. McKurry, New-York; Adolph Meyer, New-York; J. E. Colburn, Doddsville, N. Y.; W. J. Henrich and lady, Albany; H. Sammons, Fulton County, N. Y.; John Webber, Buffalo; Thos. R. Briggs, Fulton County, N. Y.; E. Rosa, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. W. McClelland, Washington County, N. Y.; Martin A. Kelsey, Oswego County, N. Y.; Martin Woodruff, Otsego County, N. Y.; W. J. Amsden, Malone; S. G. Williams, Janesville, Wis.; J. R. Craig, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. G. Canfield, Springville, N. Y.; M. Lottridge, Burnt Hills, N. Y.; Richard Rosa, Schenectady, N. Y.; S. C. Nickerson, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. H. Hill, Sacramento, Cal.; L. A. Young, Schenectady, N. Y.; Daniel Simmons, Cohoes Falls, N. Y.; L. J. Olmstead, Yonkers, N. Y.; E. Underhill, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. Troup, Oneida County, N. Y.; C. Kunitzky, Oneida County, N. Y.; W. H. A. Rooker, Albany; R. Mitchell, Geneva, N. Y.; W. F. Lunn, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Jeannette McClelland, West Hebron; Miss Annie E. Breese, Miss Mary A. Breese, Albany; Mrs. W. J. Herrick, Albany; William C. Bouck, Brooklyn, E. D.; Robert C. Hutchinson, Mercer County, N. Y.; Clark Hutchinson, Mercer County, N. Y.; David Marks, Schenectady; Wm. A. Bates, Newton, Mass.; John Slocum, Long Branch, N. Y.; J. W. Milmire, Schenectady; Wm. Cassenburgh, Albany; J. Daniels, Bath, N. Y.; H. M. Tobey, Sandy Creek; R. J. Wallace, Albany; D. B. Lander, Schenectady, N. Y.; Wm. Appleton, Albany; S. W. Lerow, Little Falls; Joseph C. Yates, Schenectady, N. Y.; Gen. L. Kuam, Jamaica, L. I.; H. W. Garrett, North Hoosack, Mass.; M. Robinson, Palmyra; L. M. Winkler, Savannah, Ga.; G. A. Davis, Gainesville, N. J.; F. N. Hughes, Nashville, Tenn.; Herbert Vanwymen, Brooklyn; and six others whose names are not ascertained.

The sum of $76 was raised by subscription and presented to the captain and crew of the schooner.

The following card was published in the TIMES of last evening:

A meeting of the passengers of the *New-World* was convened upon the steamboat *Ohio*, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

Chairman—THOS. J. STRONG, of Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Secretaries—T. T. FARWELL, of Utica, N. Y.; E. C. ILSLEY, of Newark, N. J.

The following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting:

M. SOMERY, of Toronto, C. W.; Rev. A. BRITTON, of Madison, N. Y.; T. M. CROSBY, of Massachusetts; H. V. B. BARKER, of Albany, N. Y.; H. B. HAIGHT, of Troy, N. Y.; W. E. DODGE, Jr., of New-York; who presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The steamer *New-World* was sunk in the North River in the evening of Oct. 26, 1859, by a sudden accident to her machinery, we, the survivors of her passengers, now assembled on board the towboat *Ohio*, Capt. HENRY B. CRAIG, adopt the following resolutions:

1. Mindful of the all-sustaining care which has preserved us in such imminent and awful danger, we do most devoutly and humbly thank Almighty God for the protection which has been vouchsafed to us this night.

2. That we desire to present to Capt. HENRY B. CRAIG our sincere thanks and acknowledgements for his great kindness in rendering to us all the aid in his power after the accident. For very promptly coming to our assistance at great inconvenience and trouble to himself, obliging him, as it did, to cut adrift twenty-two laden barges and canal-boats which he had in tow, and for affording all the accommodation in his power on board his boat.

3. Also to the officers and men of the *Ohio*, and of the barges and other vessels alongside, for their cheerful and ready assistance in the same hour of peril.

4. In our ignorance of the cause and nature of the accident, we forbear any expression of opinion regarding the conduct of the officers of the *New World*, but we would take this occasion to express our full appreciation of the timely discretion and efforts of a colored steward (whose name is unknown to us) in endeavoring to allay the fears of the passengers, and direct such action as would best insure their safety—an act not joined in, to our knowledge, by any other person connected with the boat.

5. We regret to make public the conduct of a steamer passing us in our great distress without offering the least assistance.

6. That these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*, and also in the *Albany Atlas and Argus* and *Evening Journal*, and a copy be presented to Capt. CRAIG.

The rescued passengers in part returned to the City and took the Express train for Albany, while others proceeded to their various destinations by other conveyances.

Capt. ST. JOHN remained by the steamer during the night, and yesterday morning came down to the City. He makes the following statement:

STEAMER NEW-WORLD, 12 o'clock, Noon.

Capt. ST. JOHN returned at 11 o'clock this morning from the sunken steamer, and reports that the steamer is lying in an easy condition on the bottom, the water not being up to the floor of her upper state-room saloon—nobody killed or hurt, but some pretty badly scared.

The cargo is badly injured, but the extent of the damage cannot be known till after the cargo has been taken out. The damage will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000.

The steamer has received no material damage, except the breaking through the hole in the bottom, by the connecting-rod.

The steamer was going at her usual speed when the accident occurred. No defect or flaw can be seen where the connecting broke.

Steam-tugs, lighters, and derricks, have been sent to her relief, and she will return to the City in the course of the day or to-morrow. The passengers that were brought to the City by the steam-tugs and schooner will take a new start, this evening, on the steamer *Isaac Newton*.

SITUATION OF THE STEAMER.

The *New-World* continued to drift with the tide after she filled, dragging at her bows a heavy anchor, which had been let go soon after the engine was crippled. During Wednesday night she was carried by the flood tide above Spuyten Duyvel, and yesterday the ebb tide swept her back three-quarters of a mile, to a point opposite Fort Washington, where she was held by the steamer *W. G. Putnam* and the steam-lighter *Alpha*. The mattresses and other bedding were removed from the lower to the upper deck, and such valuable articles as could be reached have been taken out and placed on board of the sloop *Daniel Sands*, of Milton, which was early alongside. A large quantity of freight floated out, and has been lost, as well as some of the baggage. The steward, engineer, pilots, mates and others remained on board, and were busy throughout the day. Considerable freight has been saved in a damaged condition, and, with whatever baggage has been rescued, has been deposited on the *Alpha*.

THE ROTTEN GALLOWS-FRAME.

A single glance at the fragments which lie scattered about the upper deck of the steamer suggests at once the probable cause of the disaster. The top part of the gallows-frame, which was broken off, was entirely rotten, the fragments crumbling to pieces by the slightest pressure of the hand, and the wonder is that it did not give way before.

The *New-World* is owned by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, which represents the People's Line, and is said to be the finest river-boat in the world. She cost originally over $200,000. The principal owners are Mr. ISAAC NEWTON and Mr. DANIEL DREW. She had no marine insurance. Should the weather be favorable, the steamer will probably be raised within a week or ten days; all the necessary derricks, steam-pumps, &c., having been engaged for the service.

OUR MINISTER IN PERU.

The Peruvian Government Asking his Recall.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of Sept, 27, contains the following:

"WHO IS IT?—The Washington *States* contains the following paragraph:

'We learn that the Government of the United States has by the last steamer sent out the recall of a distinguished diplomatic official, long serving his country in high latitudes. This summary step has been taken, as rumor says, at *the repeated solicitation of the Government to which his Excellency was accredited.*'

We could name half a dozen 'diplomatic officials' to whom this paragraph *might* refer. But which of the six it is we cannot conjecture. Will not the *States* name the man?"

Fearing the *States* has not answered the question, I will give you the required information, accompanied by a few reflections.

The "diplomatic official" is JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Peru. Señor ZEGARRA, who succeeded Señor OSMA, as Peruvian Minister to Washington, was sent there by President CASTILLA, chiefly to solicit the recall of Mr. CLAY. And why? Simply because CASTILLA don't like to be bothered with a diplomatist at his capital who has any courage, independence or brains. He is often getting into scrapes with foreign Governments, and when he has a bone to pick with them, knows the value of diplomatizing slowly, and that it would take longer to get through with it at Washington, Paris, London or St. Petersburg, than it would at Lima, with the Ministers. And so he wants lazy, rollicking, good-natured, poor-spirited fellows sent to him, who have no pride in the place, and no care for their reputation as diplomatists.

And there is no shorter or more certain way to deprive a Minister at a foreign Court of all influence and respect at that Court, than for his Government to consent that every little case that comes up for his action, shall be taken from his hands and transferred to his capital. In the case of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, seized by Peruvian war-vessels for loading guano at Pabellon de Pica, under permission from VIVANCO, who was then occupying the South of Peru in a revolution against CASTILLA, Mr. CLAY, on sending home the facts, was instructed by President BUCHANAN to make a demand for immediate redress. He did so, and the money would have now been paid had not Mr. BUCHANAN consented afterwards, at the solicitation of ZEGARRA, to transfer the matter to Washington for decision or negotiation. And Señor ZEGARRA it was, no doubt, who gave the information to the editor of the *States* that Mr. CLAY was to be recalled. I have reason however, to believe that better counsels have prevailed at the White House, and Mr. CLAY is not only *not* to be removed to please Gen. CASTILLA, but is *again* instructed to make a peremptory demand for the payment of the claims above referred to.

President CASTILLA has undertaken to play the same game with Monsieur HUET, French *Chargé* to Lima. M. HUET demanded redress for the maltreatment of a French subject at Lima. CASTILLA refused the redress, when the *Chargé* struck his flag and went on board the French flag-ship *Andromède*. Thereupon the Admiral reiterated the demand, but finally consented to refer the matter to Paris. CASTILLA sent out a commissioner, who agreed with NAPOLEON'S Government upon just such terms as he was instructed to offer. But on the return of the Commissioner to Lima, CASTILLA not having expected or wished his first propositions to be accepted, peremptorily declined to fulfill them, telling his own envoy that he had exceeded his instructions, and he would never exceed to the demand of the French Government until he was compelled to. The French *Chargé* doused his colors a second time, and went home; and you may expect soon to hear of a French fleet before Callao.

No. If we are to maintain a diplomatic corps abroad, do not make our agents mere puppets, by divesting them of all authority and importance at the courts to which they are credited. Mr. BUCHANAN ought to understand this proposition, for, I believe, he was not very well satisfied when Mr. MARCY took an important negotiation out of his hands while he was Minister to London, and settled the business himself with Lord ASHBURTON at Washington.

F. W. R.

Wendell Phillips and Old Brown—A Proposition for Mr. Phillips to Consider.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crime which has lately been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry must be expiated by a terrible punishment. Society could not exist in the South if such offences were to be committed there with impunity.

Nevertheless there is, in the modest and manly bearing of Old BROWN, something which commands the respect and touches the sympathies of those who most sternly condemn his conduct. His fanaticism appears to be as sincere as it is undaunted, and his *pluck* is certainly magnificent. If, without injury to the cause of justice and to the public safety, this misguided old man could be spared the ignominy of being hung, everybody, [even the Virginians themselves, would feel a degree of satisfaction at the result.

Now among those who have given to Old BROWN the "bloody instructions" which he has so faithfully executed, there is one man who, if he will, *can save him.*

That man is Wendell Phillips.

If WENDELL PHILLIPS will consent to surrender himself to the authorities of Virginia upon condition that BROWN shall be immediately set free, there can be no doubt that BROWN will be, upon those terms, forthwith pardoned and suffered to end his few remaining days in peace. In that event the Virginians will doubtless find some way of visiting upon PHILLIPS the punishment which is now in store for BROWN, and the world will still have the benefit of seeing an instigator of servile insurrection hung.

Why should not PHILLIPS do it? We cannot suppose that so good a man as PHILLIPS, who is deliberately, day by day, stimulating ignorant men like BROWN to risk their lives on stirring up insurrection, is unwilling to expose his own life for the purpose of saving the brave men whom his advice has put in peril. Nor can we believe that he is *afraid* to do it. Who *talks* so bravely as PHILLIPS? Who so eloquently celebrates the glories of martyrdom? If there is anything which PHILLIPS despises it is cowardice. Because he professes to believe that DANIEL WEBSTER was a coward, and showed the white-feather in the hour of trial, PHILLIPS has stationed himself at the grave of that great statesman, and has occupied himself there hour by hour, day by day, month after month and year after year, in pouring forth upon the memory of the mighty dead the bitterest and the foulest execrations.

PHILLIPS has now an opportunity to make a martyr of himself in a cause which he, at least, professes to regard as the holiest one for which a man can lay down his life. He can at the same time do an act of simple justice towards the unhappy old man who has got into trouble by following his advice. Now is the time for PHILLIPS to stop talking, and *act*. It will not answer for him to content himself with preparing an eloquent eulogy of BROWN, to be safely delivered in Boston after BROWN shall have been hung in Virginia. No. Let PHILLIPS illustrate in his own person the courage which he professes to admire; let him show himself superior to the cowardice which he pretends to despise; let him save old BROWN. He can do it, and he ought to do it; and such an act would be more eloquent than all his orations. If PHILLIPS will do this, he may be assured of one thing at all events: the whole community would heartily welcome him to the honors of martyrdom.

REPUBLICAN.

Desperate Affray.

CONTEST BETWEEN A JUDGE AND A BARRISTER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Oct. 22, gives the following account of a desperate fight which occurred between Judge CULLOM and W. B. LEWIS in the streets of Marksville, La.:

"On Monday morning, after the adjournment of the District Court, Judge E. NORTH CULLOM came down into the court-house yard. W. B. LEWIS, Esq., was standing a few paces from the court-house, conversing with C. N. HINES, Esq., when Judge CULLOM stepped closely up to him, simultaneously taking a brief out of his side pocket, and addressing Mr. L. thus: "Mr. LEWIS, here is a brief written by you in the case of E. H. SATTERFIELD and EDWARD SMITH against the KELLER BROTHERS, in which you have used very abusive and insulting language concerning me, personally and without provocation. Now, I desire to know if you have any apologies to offer me for doing so?" After a very few words, in which Mr. L. gave no satisfactory reply, the Judge gave him a tremendous slap in the face with his open hand. A little scuffle ensued, but nothing important was done by either party. On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., Messrs. EDWARD T. LEWIS, son of W. B. LEWIS, and JOHN C. LEWIS, a nephew, rode into town at an early hour. The Judge saw them ride in, and immediately divined the object of their visit. It was soon rumored about the streets that these young men, both members of the Bar at Alexandria, would make an attack on Judge CULLOM. After the adjournment of the Court, Judge CULLOM, armed, traversed the streets of Marksville for some two hours, once or twice within some 60 feet of the gentlemen by whom he expected to be attacked. At a late hour they sent him a message to meet them on the open street. He desired to know whether he should come armed or without weapons. They asked time for their answer. Subsequently one of them approached nearly opposite the place where the Judge was sitting, and requested him to move a few yards up the street, as he was shielded by two horses. The horses were finally taken away by some one, when young LEWIS fired upon the Judge, who returned the shot, and a brisk contest was kept up for some time between the two, until Mr. LEWIS had fired his seventh shot. At this moment, Judge CULLOM'S pistol being exhausted, some one gave him a walking-stick, which proved to contain a small gun, and with this the Judge fired a shot, which took effect in the body of Mr. LEWIS, when the contest ended. All parties were arrested. The Judge was discharged, and his opponents were held to bail on a charge of assault with intent to kill, in the sum of $5,000.

The Gulf Stream as a Fertilizing Agent.

We read in *Once a Week:* If we follow the Gulf Stream across the ocean, we perceive how fully it fulfills the purpose for which it was designed. Sir Walter Scott tells us that the pools in the Orkneys are never frozen, the effects of the grand hot-water warming apparatus of a far distant shore being sensibly felt even in these islands, which are situated in latitude nearly ten degrees further north than the ice-bound coast of Labrador. We all know that in Great Britain there is an extraordinary difference between the eastern and western coasts—so great indeed as to induce completely different systems of agriculture. The Emerald Isle owes her splendid grazing land to the soft west breezes born of the Gulf Stream which strikes full upon her shores; the western shores of England are robed in bright green pastures nourished with the warmth and moisture issuing from the same tropical source. The dairy produce of Great Britain has its root and issue in this stedfast hot-water river in the ocean, the limits of which modern science has so accurately mapped; nay, the florid plump looks of our people, and the large size of our domestic animals, are but effects of that moist and genial atmosphere which finds its birthplace in the beneficent Gulf Stream.

And in order to bring the effects of this extraordinary marine phenomenon closer home to the stomach of our reader, we may perhaps be permitted to ask him, how it is that of late years he has purchased peas, potatoes, and broccoli so many weeks before their season in Covent Garden Market? Peas in May were once thought to be an extravagance, only allowable to a duke. Now any moderate man may indulge in them to his heart's content. Well, these vegetables are forced—but in a hot-house atmosphere of nature's own contriving. Where the tail of the British dolphin dips into the Atlantic, there the effects of the Gulf Stream are most felt; it is bathed with the warm moist air, heated by the far-off Gulf cauldron, and we may say, with exactness, that the majority of our early vegetables sold in the open market are forced in hot-houses in Cornwall and Portugal, (the seaboard of the more southerly promontory,) by means of a boiler situated beyond the West Indian Archipelago, the conducting hot-water pipe of which runs for nearly four thousand miles between the cold walls of the surrounding ocean. Had the ancients been aware of this property of the ocean, it would have modified the representations of the Pagan Olympus, and we should have been familiar with the spectacle of—Neptune turned gardener.

FOOD.—The practical question is, whether any means can be found of saving the lives of young people who have been brought up to overload their stomachs (under the idea of fostering their strength and living generously), that there may be the more food left in the market for those who now have not enough. There are a few places within the United Kingdom where instruction is given in regard to the constitution and management of the human frame. If there were schools enough to teach the girls of the middle classes the leading truths about diet, in relation to health, the next generation would be happier than the last. The well-to-do would have better health—quiet nights, easy and cheerful days, freedom from nightmare and indigestion, a longer life and a merrier one than now; and the poor people below them would have a better chance of keeping body and soul together, and being in an amiable mood towards God and man. Can one not imagine the surplus left over by a wise generation of farmer and shopkeepers spread out in the wilderness for the poor? For it should be remembered that food of all kinds is one of the commodities which is, at each particular time, limited in quantity; so that to waste it is to deprive somebody. If this were fairly understood by those who eat meat three times a day, more persons would have it once.—*Harriet Martineau, in Once a Week.*

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—The missionaries in conference with the Bishop of Victoria have under consideration a plan for locating in the district cities a native deacon or catechist under the supervision of an itinerating European missionary. The Rev. Canon Stowell narrates the following discourse by a Chinese tailor with reference to the relative merits of Confuciusism, Buddhism, and Christianity: "A man had fallen into a deep, dark pit, and lay in its miry bottom groaning and utterly unable to move. Confucius, walking by, approached the edge of the pit and said: 'Poor fellow, I am sorry for you; why were you such a fool as to get in there? Let me give you a piece of advice—if you ever get out, don't get in again.' 'I can't get out,' groaned the man. A Buddhist priest next came by and said: 'Poor fellow, I am very much pained to see you there; I think if you could scramble up two-thirds of the way, or even half, I could reach you and lift you up the rest.' But the man in the pit was entirely helpless and unable to rise. Next the Savior came by, and hearing his cries, went to the very brink of the pit, stretched down and laid hold of the poor man, brought him up, and said, 'Go and sin no more.'" It must be admitted that this allegory possesses the merit of much originality, while the simplicity of its details renders it easy of general comprehension."

[Advertisement.]

We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive,

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS

open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. These Pills have been before the world

108 YEARS.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

They are composed of extracts obtained without boiling or the application of heat; the medicinal principle is thus secured as it is in the living herb.

Time has proved them

THE NATURAL MEDICINE OF MAN.

They purify the blood and insure health.

The rightly directed use them.

MILLIONS have been restored to health by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed and the patient left to die.

Price 25 cents a box.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beaver	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beaver, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4 to —

66

At EVANS', and Fulton-street.

68

[Advertisement.]

FOUR HUNDRED KNOX HATS DISTRIBUTED AS PRIZES.—Hats are useful, and when made by KNOX, ornamental prizes, and he has sold already this season the above mentioned number, which have been disposed of among the members of the various target companies. Good shots appreciate the Knox Hat. Buy your head gear at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Dépôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood-vessels become the channels of disease and death when circulating a poisoned fluid. It is by disinfecting the diseased blood that the Pills cure all internal disorders. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SCHUTLIN'S AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE.—Self-acting, self-weighing and self-registering, on exhibition at the Corn Exchange from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Operating 12 to 1 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS,

Noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, all diseases of the eye, permanently cured by Dr. LIGHTFOOT, No. 27 Bond-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 27.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b60 40
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	97½	450	do	40½
41,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	150	do	40
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	200	do	s60 39⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. R. S. B.	87	50	do	s60 39⅝
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	65	250	do	s30 39¾
3,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs..	41	150	do	b30 40⅛
6,000	do	42	100	do	b60aft.30 40
1,000	Erie R. Bs., '75	23	150	do	b30 40
1,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	90	150	do	b? 40
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	84⅞	50	do	s60 39¾
2,000	Ga. & Chic. 1st m.	94	5	Stonington R	66½
500	Han'l & St. J. R. b.	61	50	M. So. & N Ia C. S.	15⅛
10,000	do	60½	400	do	16
16	Bank of America	110½	150	do	s10 16
7	Park Bank	106½	50	do	b30 16
200	Canton Company	15⅛	10	do	15⅜
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95½	50	Panama R	s30 124
100	Penn. Coal Co	83	50	do	124
50	Cum. Coal Pref	14¼	15	do	124⅛
275	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	73	70	do	123¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	b60 80¾	100	do	s60 123¾
100	do	b30 80¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	72¾
50	do	b60 80¾	100	do	b10 72¾
712	do	80¾	100	do	72⅜
150	do	s10 80¼	300	do	72⅝
38	do	80⅜	350	do	s30 72½
50	do	s15 80⅜	50	do	b60 72¾
325	Erie Railroad	6½	100	Clev. & Tol. R	19⅞
30	do	s30 6⅝	250	do	19¾
50	Hud. Riv. R	s10 35¼	350	do	19¾
200	do	35⅜	650	do	19¼
200	Harlem Railroad	10	100	do	b60 19¾
400	Harlem R. Pref	36½	450	Chic. & R. I. R	62¾
200	do	36¾	200	do	b30 62¾
300	Reading R	s30 38	250	do	b60 62¾
100	do	38	50	do	b10 62½
25	N. H. & Hart. R.	124	50	do	b10 62½
11	do	123⅜	100	do	62¾
600	Illinois Cen. R.	b30 65¾	9	do	62½
200	do	65⅞	100	do	s10 62⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$55,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	50	Hudson Riv. R.	b60 36
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs '76, 101	50	do	b30 36
1,000	Ill. Central R. bs.	84⅜	100	do	b60 36⅛
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	78½	25	Harlem Railroad	10
1,000	Har. R. 1st Mort.	94	200	Mich. Central R	40
5	Pacific Mail St. Co.	72¾	100	do	b60 40
100	do	s60 72	50	do	b30 40
260	Erie Railroad	6⅝	9	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	4⅛
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 80⅞	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	72¾
100	do	s5 80⅜	50	do	s15 72⅝
60	do	s3 80⅜	150	do	b30 72¾
50	do	s10 80⅜	100	do	b60 73
100	do	b30 80⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 62⅜
100	do	b10 80⅜	100	do	s30 62⅜
8	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	16	150	do	62⅜

THURSDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The upward turn in the Stock Market noticed at the close of business, yesterday, was more decided to-day, and prices gained, on nearly the whole Share-list, ⅛@1 ℔ cent. The dealings closed, after the Second Board, with much firmness, though perhaps without what might be termed decided speculative buoyancy. New-York Central, which left off so late on Wednesday, reopened on the Street, this morning, at 80@80⅛, sold at the early Board at 80⅛@⅜, and, in the afternoon 80⅜ cash, and 80½ buyer 60 days, finally closing 80⅜ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks recovered, ⅛ ℔ cent. on both the Michigan roads, 1@1⅛ on Toledo, ⅛ on Galena and Rock Island, and ¼@½ on Illinois Central. The closing bids were: Galena, 72¼; Rock Island, 62⅛; Michigan Central, 40; Michigan Guaranteed, 16; Toledo, 19⅛; and Illinois Central, 65¼. In the New-York stocks, other than Central, there is much steadiness, both on the shares and bonds. Hudson, 35⅞; Harlem Preferred, 36; Erie, 6½. The Erie Bonds are in some request at firmer pr